FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 072

15 April 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Ponomarev Hits Weinberger's NATO Statements [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Apr] AA 1
Tarasov Addresses Closing Session of MBFR Talks [Melnikov in PRAVDA 11 Apr] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Demagogic Sham' of Western Aid to Poland Hit [ZA RUBEZHOM No 15] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

USSR Protests Shooting at San Francisco Consulate A 1
Safe Landing, Military Aspects of Shuttle Reported A 1
Pozner on Military Aims A 1
Pentagon's Plans Viewed A 2
Refusal To Extend Arbatov Visa for TV Debate Hit [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 11 Apr] A 3
Weinberger Anti-Soviet, 'Soviet Threat' Remarks Hit A 3
'Blinded' by Views [Vashedchenko] A 3
Militarization Viewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Apr] A 4
Haig Endorsement of Book on Terrorism Noted [Romantsov] A 5
Dispatch of Warships To Reinforce 6th Fleet Noted A 6
Commentary on U.S. Plans for Mideast Bases [Olin] A 6
Militarization at Expense of Social Programs Hit [Orlov] A 7
Bovin on Neoconservative, African Policy [IZVESTIYA 10 Apr] A 8
CIA Finances Training of UNITA 'Cutthroats' [Lizun] A 10
Socialist, U.S. Trade Unions' Rights Compared [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 8 Apr] A 11

CHINA

West's Changing China Arms Policy Viewed [Barakhta in PRAVDA 11 Apr] B 1
PRC 'East Asia' Policy Pursues Expansionist Aims [Yakovlev in IZVESTIYA 9 Apr] B 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Army's Internationalist Solidarity Noted [Khorunzhiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr] F 1
Olenichev on Public Support for Sejm Resolutions F 2
TRUD Attacks Leaflet Campaign Waged by Solidarity [10 Apr] F 3
German 'Revanchists' Pleased With Polish Events [Nikolayev] F 3
Stoph Addresses SED Congress on Economic Growth F 4
Suslov Meeting With Mueckenberger in Berlin Noted F 5
Economic Debate at Czechoslovak Congress Viewed [Biryukov, Grigoryev in PRAVDA 9 Apr] F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Tikhonov Speeches, Activities in Austria Reported G 1
[PRAVDA 9 Apr]
Scandinavian Countries Sign Civil Air Agreement G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran Says U.S. Not Keeping Terms of Hostage Accord H 1
Belyayev Sees Israeli Scenario for Intervention H 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 8 Apr]
Soviet, Iraqi Leader's Anniversary Exchange H 2
[PRAVDA 11 Apr]
Commentary Views CPSU Congress Position on Islam H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Need for Flexible, Responsive Trade Sector Seen S 1
[PRAVDA Editorial 9 Apr]
Consumer Demand Growth Stimulates Heavy Industry S 1
[Gorbunov in PRAVDA 10 Apr]
Gvishiani on Role of Science in Economic Growth S 5
[PRAVDA 27 Mar]
Rashidov Attends Economic Meeting in Uzbekistan S 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Sowing Progress, Cultivation Techniques Reviewed T 1
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 9 Apr]
Decision Adopted on Improving RSFSR Agriculture T 2
Gorbachev Attends Agricultural Academy Meeting T 3

PONOMAREV HITS WEINBERGER'S NATO STATEMENTS

LD150847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Nuclear Trap"]

[Text] The 29th session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended in Bonn. The Atlanticists set up this organ to elaborate the principles governing the use of nuclear weapons in Europe. The membership comprises the defense ministers of a number of North Atlantic bloc countries.

Observers have always shown great interest in Nuclear Planning Group sessions. The Bonn session attracted particular interest. It was no accident that this time the participating defense ministers numbered not the usual 7 or 8 but 13, that is, those from all the bloc states except France and Iceland.

The fact is that the Bonn session was the first Atlantic meeting at that level since the R. Reagan administration came to power in the United States, although U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has already met with some of his colleagues. The FRG, British and Netherland defense ministers recently visited Washington. But he has not yet had personal meetings with the others. In this connection the New York TIMES wrote that Weinberger, crossing the Atlantic for the first time as defense secretary, turned "an ordinary meeting into a platform for proclaiming the Reagan administration's military policy."

What did the European partners hear from Weinberger's lips? He warned the allies against "any relaxation of efforts to strengthen defense" in the face of the "Soviet threat." The Pentagon chief stressed the "absolute priority" the United States gives to "upgrading NATO nuclear arms," that is, the deployment here of 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles to add to the 1,200-1,500 missiles already here. At the same time, he gave assurances that the United States would "do all the necessary preparatory work" to "deploy the new weapon systems" on schedule.

Weinberger not only tried to ignore the new Soviet initatives expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, in particular the proposal, further elucidated in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, on a moratorium on the deployment of new and replacement of existing medium-range nuclear missiles in the European zone belonging to the USSR and the NATO countries, including U.S. forward-based nuclear missiles. AP reported that the Pentagon chief simply "brushed aside the new Soviet appeals on missile disarmament." Moreover, he took the liberty of saying that "detente is an illusion which the Soviet Union is trying to impose on the West." "Detente is dead," he categorically stated. "If movement away from cold war toward detente is viewed as progress, then allow me to say that we cannot permit ourselves that kind of progress in the future." Proceeding from that "position," if one may call it that, the U.S. defense secretary said that the United States is postponing the resumption of strategic offensive arms limitation talks with the USSR until Washington decides on the production of new strategic weapons systems. Weinberger insisted that his NATO partners "follow the U.S. example and provide even more money for military purposes."

Thus, the United States used the Nuclear Planning Group session to crudely pressure the allies into tamely following in the wake of Washington's military course. No wonder the Pentagon representative was compelled to describe the atmosphere at the session as "serious and very somber." Judging by the final communique, Washington again managed to make the allies submit to the will of U.S. militarist circles. The Nuclear Planning Group session ended with its participants calling for the further acceleration of the arms race. The session documents make it plain that influential U.S. and NATO circles are bent on acquiring superiority in the militay sphere over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact organization.

That is why it is hard to see the Bonn session as anything but a nuclear trap set by Washington for the peoples of Europe and other parts of the world.

TARASOV ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF MBFR TALKS

LD141427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "Another Round is Over: At the Talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Apr--The participants in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have traveled a long distance, amounting to more than 7 years. At the final plenary session of the 23d round of the talks the USSR and U.S. representatives spoke. Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, drew the attention of the participants in the talks to the ardent appeal to uphold detente and avert a new cycle of the arms race which was heard at the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak communists' congresses. Pointing out that the reduction of troops and armaments is among the important components of European security, he noted the special responsibility which now rests with the participants in the Vienna talks for elaborating practical agreements on reducing and limiting the sides' military potential in central Europe.

An understanding has already been reached at the talks as to which elements associated with reducing and limiting USSR and U.S. ground forces should be included in the first-stage agreement. During this round agreement has also been reached on the schedules for withdrawing troops from the region in the course of troop reductions and on the fact that the first-stage agreement is to be in force for 3 years. However, because of the lack of a Western response to the socialist countries' proposals and above all their initiatives of July and November 1980, the key issues at the talks remain unresolved--those of the extent and procedure for the reduction of Soviet and American troops, of "freezing" the numerical strength of the other direct participants' troops, of reducing arms and certain other questions.

An unjustified delay has been caused in preparing the first-stage agreement by the so-called "numbers debate" imposed by the West, which the Western participants seek to use to obtain information not only on the numerical strength of the socialist countries' armed forces, but also on their organizational structure. At the same time the West is keeping a closely guarded secret all that concerns its methods of counting the socialist countries' troops and is increasing its assessment of their numerical strength, although everyone knows that this numerical strength has not only not increased, but has been reduced as a result of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, with tanks and other combat hardware, from the reduction region. During the present round the socialist countries have produced weighty evidence of the West's lack of political will for a speedy conclusion of the first-stage agreement. If that will existed, all the agreement's provisions in relation to the number of troops remaining in the region could be based either on official statistics or on firm treaty commitments on not increasing troops after the reduction.

The head of the USSR delegation criticized the West's approach to agreeing on concomitant measures associated with the reduction of troops and armaments in relation to the first-stage agreement. In this connection it was noted that the NATO countries' demand for the socialist states to accept all the concomitant measures proposed by the Western side with no changes--as a so-called "package"--and to agree to extend some of them to territories outside the region of reductions, as well as the Western participants' unwillingness to reckon with the socialist countries' views on this question, is blocking businesslike discussion. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his recent speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "the experience of history, including recent decades, testifies convincingly that success in talks between states only comes when attempts to dictate terms to each other are cast aside and when there is a real will for peace and mutual respect for the partners' interest."

In conclusion the USSR delegation called on the Western participants to make use of the working break between rounds which is now beginning for a businesslike and thorough examination of the socialist countries' proposals and the preparation of a constructive response to them. The talks will be resumed in mid-May.

'DEMAGOGIC SHAM' OF WESTERN AID TO POLAND HIT

LD141511 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 15 Signed to Press 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For Equitable Talks"]

[Excerpt] It is well known that progress in the sphere of lessening tension and improving the international atmosphere was achieved in the seventies mostly thanks to the socialist countries' tireless persistence. The all-European conference, which culminated in the unanimous approval and adoption of the Final Act, which is rightly called a "charter of peaceful coexistence" among states with different social systems, was prepared and held on their initiative. Everything that has been done in the sphere of curbing armaments has also been a result of the patient endeavors of the socialist countries, which, as L.I. Brezhnev cogently demonstrated in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "are today making a decisive contribution to preventing war, because they are the standard bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament."

New efforts to prevent the dangerous giant leap in the arms race which the current American administration is trying to foist on not only the United States but also its West European NATO allies are also coming from the socialist countries. The considered and far-reaching, sensible and perfectly feasible proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report were unanimously supported by the fraternal parties' leaders at the congress itself and have since been supported by the socialist countries' supreme and authoritative leading organs. The inviting voice of the socialist world offering cooperation instead of struggle, disarmament instead of a headlong arms race, and talks instead of polemics has been heard all over the world.

The stronger this voice and the broader the reaction to it, the fiercer the attacks on the socialist community, and above all on the Soviet Union, by the stooges of the military-industrial complex in the imperialist powers' governments and the more active their intrigues. Without daring to return to Dulles' policy of "rolling back communism to the 1939 borders," his present disciples are trying to prevent socialism's onward movement and to erode it from within. "Every means," L.I. Brezhnev said, "is used to this end--economic pressure and blackmail, false propaganda, cajolery and demagoguery, support and encouragement of counterrevolutionary forces--where they still exist--and other kinds of subversive action."

This is now shown particularly vividly in the struggle that has developed in Poland between the socialist forces, headed by the PZPR, and the antisocialist groups, which are supported in a united front by shameless rightwing reactionaries who have settled in Washington, West German revanchists, British diehards and French "Atlanticists." A posture of openly inciting the antisocialist forces in Poland has been adopted by the governments of a number of West European countries, which have attached to the offering of economic aid to Poland--as yet a demagogic sham rather than a reality--political conditions that are to the advantage of the opponents of the government and of the PZPR.

"But," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "the Polish communists, with the support of all Poland's true patriots, will presumably be able to deal the necessary rebuff to the schemes of the socialist system's enemies, who are also enemies of Poland's independence, and be able to defend the cause of socialism, their people's real interests and their motherland's honor and security."

Evasive and Sterile Stance

In his speech to the Czechoslovak communists' congress, a considerable part of which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of their party, which has scored tremendous successes in socialist building, L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on one of the Soviet proposals put forward recently, namely the proposal to stop the headlong nuclear missile arms race in Europe, which poses a mortal danger to the continent's peoples.

"...For a start," he said, "we propose at least drawing the line at the present situation--that is, ending the further deployment in the European zone of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons belonging to the USSR and the NATO countries and the replacement of the existing ones. Including, of course, American forward-based nuclear weapons in the region."

That simple and clear proposal, supported by the broad public, as is well known, has met with sharp and completely unjustified resistance above all from the FRG Government, which has already turned its country's territory into the main launchpad for American nuclear missiles and bombers carrying nuclear weapons. Bonn, London and Rome are continuing to mutter that they will seek to ensure implementation of the NATO "dual decision," which envisages both the deployment of almost 600 new American missiles and talks with the Warsaw Pact countries, though they are well aware that the claptrap about talks is propaganda camouflage designed to fool simpletons.

In defiance of the wishes of their peoples, who are worried at the increasing danger of an irretrievable nuclear missile catastrophe, the NATO countries' governments are not responding to the Soviet proposals, whose implementation could ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for the European Continent. The major West European states, which call themselves free and independent, have granted the United States the right to decide what road the continent should travel--the road of disarmament and cooperation or that of the arms race and confrontation. Acting on a whim or out of malice, Washington is refusing to hold any talks with the Soviet Union, demanding that it change not only the foundations of its foreign policy but also, so certain loudmouthed White House advisers are suggesting, its internal system.

The stance adopted by the West European powers is irresponsible and dangerous. The fate of Europe can in the final analysis be decided only by the European peoples themselves. And a sensible decision can be achieved not by increasing the quantity and power of lethal missiles, but through talks, without foisting some countries' will on others and without diktat and threats.

The socialist part of Europe is prepared for such talks, sincerely wishing, as always, to make a weighty contribution to ensuring a peaceful and prosperous future for our continent.

USSR PROTESTS SHOOTING AT SAN FRANCISCO CONSULATE

LD141544 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS--A note of the USSR Foreign Ministry has been today handed in to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in connection with the criminal attack against the building of the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco on April 11, at which a shot was fired from a firearm. It is only by a happy coincidence that none of the officials, who were in the premises, was hurt.

The USSR Foreign Ministry, the note says, declares a protest over the act of terror against the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco, demands that the culprits be strictly punished and that the U.S. authorities immediately take effective measures to guarantee the security and normal conditions of work for the Soviet institutions and citizens in the USA.

SAFE LANDING, MILITARY ASPECTS OF SHUTTLE REPORTED

LD141936 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 14 Apr, TASS--The U.S. manned reusable spaceship Columbia has landed today on a dry lake bed in the area of Edwards Air Force Base (California). Cosmonauts John Young and Robert Crippen feel normal.

In the course of the test flight, which continued a little over two days, the systems of Columbia, the first spaceship created within the framework of the shuttle space programme, have been tested. It has been reported that with the exception of the recorder registering the external temperature of the hull and several heat-insulating tiles, which did not stand the load, they have justified the hopes of the designers.

The first manned space flight made in the United States after 1975 has been of special significance not so much for research and academic organizations as for the Pentagon, which links with Columbia and ships similar to it its far-reaching plans. As a matter of fact, it is precisely the interests of the military department, which explains why, as the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS said, the shuttle programme has not been "clipped its wings" in the course of the austerity campaign launched by the government. As the newspaper Baltimore SUN points out, the Pentagon plans to switch over completely by the mid-eighties to the use of such spaceships for the delivery of its "objects," in the first place of military satellites, into space. A great role is attached to the shuttle program in the testing of various types of latest weapons, which the USA plans to place in outer space.

Pozner on Military Aims

LD150652 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Valdimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Thank you and hello everybody. An hour and a half ago, as I write this commentary, I participated in ABC News' Nightline. The subject was space, more exactly the shuttle program and the Soviet reaction to it. For those of you who did not see the show it began with a brief outline of the shuttle effort. Then ABC's correspondent in Moscow, (Ann Carrol), gave a very brief rundown of the Soviet space program since Yuriy Gagarin's flight of 12 April 1961 and of the Soviet reaction to the shuttle, which she called one of outrage. Outrage because, in our opinion, she said, that program is military and is aimed at achieving strategic superiority over the USSR, somthing which we will not allow. In other words, we will match the United States in whatever it might want to do.

After that Ted Koppel asked me whether I agreed with Miss (Carrol's) use of the word outrage and if so, why this strong Soviet reaction, so different from all preceding ones where U.S. space efforts were concerned. I said then and I repeat now that outrage is not the right word. I would say concern, very deep concern. Why? Because indeed we have every reason to believe that the shuttle is primarily military. Why do we believe this? For a pure and simple reason: A great many American sources have quite candidly stated just that. The shuttle, they say, will be taken over by the Pentagon. There is reason to believe that to a great extent it has already been taken over.

In that ABC program a NASA official took part. He denied, although I must say not very strongly, that the shuttle was military oriented. It began 10 years ago, he said, as a logical NASA development of what NASA wanted the U.S. space program to be. Well, that's fair enough. We have never said that the shuttle was a military program from the start. But is is a fact that as the endeavour neared completion the military brass muscled in.

Officially the Pentagon payload on the shuttle is about 25 percent of the total, about 40 percent is NASA, the rest is government--a very ambiguous definition to say the least. So when I speak of the concern that is being voiced here I really and truly believe it is very well founded. The NASA official noted that there exists an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to refrain from using space for a military purpose. So far that's an agreement that both sides have stuck to. When I say that I'm not assuming that anyone's naive enough not to understand that virtually any space experiment involving, say, rockets or platform or vehicles can be used for military goals. But I repeat: So far both sides have honored the agreement.

The question now is: Does the shuttle represent a departure from that agreement? And since the answer seems to be yes, then what is the Soviet Union supposed to do about it? Mr Koppel asked me if I thought the Soviet Union was prepared to negotiate a treaty to ban arms in space, some kind of comprehensive agreement. While I cannot speak for the Soviet Government I don't think I risk being wrong when I answer that by saying yes. I don't doubt that were such a proposal made, an honest and sincere done, you would find no more consistent and reliable partner than the USSR. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has proposed as much and on more than one occasion. But would the United States be ready to do the same? That I think is the real question.

Pentagon's Plans Viewed

LD141410 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr TASS--The U.S. space exploration program is assuming a sharper militaristic direction. Pentagon strategists are pinning particular hopes on the program of shuttle reusable spaceships.

In the opinion of Pentagon experts, the newspaper points out, reusable spaceships might help to explore a more remote outerspace. According the the Baltimore SUN, corporations of the military-industrial complex, are developing at full speed a new space vehicle which will be delivered by the "shuttle" type spaceship to a 240 km high orbit. It will then separate from the ship, and go into a higher orbit. Intelligence sputniks will be launched from it those [as received] sputniks "hanging" over a certain point of the earth, will be able to transmit information.

The shuttle program has such significant military aspects that the Pentagon is seriously thinking of taking it fully into their own hands, and renouncing cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Noted by the Baltimore SUN, plans for building a military cosmodrome and a mission control center are being developed. The launching complex will apparently be built at the Vandenberg Base (California). A reusable ship might be launched from that cosmodrome in October 1984. The Peterson Airbase in Colorado Springs (Colorado State) is the most suitable site for the construction of the Pentagon's mission control center.

Paris, 14 Apr, TASS--Commenting on the flight of the American Columbia reusable spaceship, the French TF-1 television company has emphasized that is signifies a step towards a space war. The newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that the U.S. ruling circles regard reusable spaceships as "laboratories in the service of American Armed Forces", and "the results of the very first shuttle launching might be used by the Pentagon."

REFUSAL TO EXTEND ARBATOV VISA FOR TV DEBATE HIT

LD141229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent M. Sturua under "rejoinder" rubric: "Tactless Decision"]

[Text] Washington--And so on 10 April the Public Broadcasting Service television channel will screen the program "The Bill Moyers Journal" without the Soviet-U.S. discussion of the most important international problems of the present day which had been awaited with such interest here. The reason? The U.S. State Department has refused to extend the visa of Academician G.A. Arbatov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and director of the United States and Canada Institute, one of the Soviet participants in the discussion, who is now in the country.

What caused this demarche on the part of Washington's foreign policy department? The State Department is putting forward many pretexts now, but they are all contradictory and do not stand up to serious criticism. The U.S. authorities knew of the forthcoming discussion and its participants in more than ample time. In corroboration let us cite the following fact: The State Department itself "coached" for the discussion one of the U.S. participants--Senator Sam Nunn from Georgia.

Even the so-called U.S. "big press" was highly critical of this action on the part of the U.S. authorities. Thus, the Washington POST describes it in an editorial as "clumsy and tactless," while the New York TIMES terms those who took the decision "pygmies" and the decision itself "petty." The newspaper writes of the "meager imagination" of Washington's foreign policy leaders and regards as "fundamentally wrong" the now frequent unfriendly actions with respect to representatives of the Soviet Union.

And, finally, there is the opinion of Bill Moyers himself, who has stated that "In these dangerous times both countries must welcome any opportunity to explain their differences through dialogue. Unfortunately a mode of thought modeled after the fifties prevails in the State Department today."

WEINBERGER ANTI-SOVIET, 'SOVIET THREAT' REMARKS HIT

'Blinded' by Views

LD141708 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes: The name of Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, remains in the headlines of the U.S. and Western press. He has obviously set it before himself as an object to eclipse the other members of the Cabinet who are keenly contesting a "right" to express the Reagan administration's opinion in matters of foreign policy.

Weinberger, as has been admitted by the newspaper Washington POST, pronounces tougher than any other official figure since the times of cold war. It is exactly from him that the world learned about the U.S. intention to return to the question of production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. With a devil-may-care irresponsibility he declared that America does not need detente. Weinberger's unceremoniousness in relations with NATO allies shattered all records during his recent tour of Western Europe where he insistently demanded that they follow U.S. example in escalating military spending.

Contesting the palm in the pursuance of an anti-Soviet course, Weinberger has formulated something like "doctrine" of open pressure on the USSR. He recommends that the "doctrine" be adopted by the Reagan administration and even by the U.S. allies. The meaning of the "doctrine" is that Washington will in advance warn Moscow of those "concrete punishments" which the USSR will sustain for any actions which do not suit the West. The head of the Pentagon, advocating the idea, obviously appeals to the Reagan administration's most reactionary wing which acts from the positions of rabid anti-Sovietism and hegemonism.

Washington's claims to assume a "right" to punish the Soviet Union are so absurd that they simply do not merit an earnest polemic; it must be only recalled that the Soviet Union is a great power and no one has ever managed and will ever manage to speak with it in the language of diktat and much less--threaten it. Weinberger and the military circles which stand behind his back are apparently blinded by anti-Sovietism to such an extent that they have lost an ability to appraise soberly the real correlation of forces in the present-day world.

Militarization Viewed

LD141451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Path of Militarism"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Apr--In an interview given to the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger reiterated the R. Reagan administration's program in the sphere of intensifying the arms race and escalating the U.S. military presence abroad.

The administration, he said, is carrying out an additional package of measures to strengthen the strategic forces and has increased appropriations for the MX missiles in order that "not a single day is lost in adding them to our arsenal," earmarked funds for developing a new strategic bomber and expanded the program for the construction of new Trident nuclear submarines.

The Pentagon chief also advocated the speediest "upgrading of nuclear arms in Europe," although in reply to a question concerning the dissatisfaction in West European countries with the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory he was forced to admit that "such a mood undoubtedly exists."

In an attempt to justify the course of further accelerating the arms race, which is meeting increasing resistance both in the United States and in West Europe, C. Weinberger once again held forth about a mythical "Soviet threat," claiming in the process that in the military strategic sphere at present "there is an imbalance to the detriment of our side." Statements by senior U.S. administration figures demonstrate the absurdity of such claims. Thus, in an interview on French television on 23 February, none other than Secretary of State A. Haig admitted that strategically the USSR and the United States "are at a point of relative equilibrium and equivalence."

Why the secretary of defense deemed it necessary to cloud the issue became clear from his subsequent remarks. C. Weinberger boldly stated that the United States intends to superarm in order to conduct its policy from a position of strength.

"We need a military capability. We must have a military capability," he said. The Pentagon leader went on to explain where and for what purposes the United States intends using this capability. Thus he said that the administration attaches great importance to a U.S. military presence, including the deployment of troops, in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf region. The secretary of defense reiterated Washington's imperial claims on regions in all parts of the world which the U.S. administration has declared "spheres of vital interest" to the United States. Angola, Yemen and Ethiopia are a long way from the United States, he said, but "are extremely important to us."

Judging from Weinberger's remarks he would also like to hold talks with the Soviet Union from the same notorious position of strength. In reply to the question of when the R. Reagan administration intends to resume the SALT process he said: "We must do so after we have clearly demonstrated our determination to substantially strengthen the U.S. military capability in the strategic arms sphere."

In other words, the secretary of defense is itching to give the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union, which is in fact the aim of the latest upward twist in the nuclear arms race. He should know, however, that under present-day conditions military superiority is unattainable, for the simple reason that the Soviet Union will not allow the creation of such superiority over it.

HAIG ENDORSEMENT OF BOOK ON TERRORISM NOTED

LD150828 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov reports:

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, accusing recently the Soviet Union of being allegedly involved in "international terrorism", mentioned as proof the advance copy of a book which, he said, contained everything there was to say on the subject. This book, written by Clare Sterling, the American woman journalist, "The Terror Network, the Secret War of International Terrorism," was issued in New York by Holt, Rinehart and Winston and the Reader's Digest Press. Earlier this journalist published a book slandering the Czechoslovak people.

What is there in this book that attracted Mr. Haig's attention? As might well be expected, it contains nothing new. The story is made up of descriptions of the once widely reported terrorist actions of such groupings as "Black September" and the "Red Brigades."

These are mentioned alongside of the fighters against dictatorial regimes in a number of Latin American countries, fighters for civil rights in Northern Ireland, and the Palestinian patriots who placed in the same category. And finally come sacramental phrases that they are "backed by Moscow" which is allegedly "fanning up international terrorism" by using the services of Cuba, Libya and some other countries for the purpose.

It would be in vain for the reader to look for any proof of these absurd allegations since there is none and cannot be any such proof in the book. The whole thing is a blatant lie, a dirty fabrication concocted in the interests of those who, using talk about "international terrorism" as a cover-up, are exporting counter-revolution to those places in the world where a national liberation movement is gaining ground. As was correctly noted by the FOREIGN AFFAIRS when reviewing the book, the reader gets the impression of being ordered into accepting its main postulates.

Evidently Mr. Haig needed this kind of fabrication which appeared right at the moment when the American administration was feverishly looking for the slightest excuse to justify in the eyes of the world public the criminal actions prepared by Washington in El Salvador, unless, of course, this fabrication was prepared directly by his order. Of course, this fabrication was prepared directly by his order.

One cannot fail to note the zeal with which the media in the United States are advertising Clare Sterling's anti-Soviet concoction. The New York TIMES published in its Sunday supplement long excerpts from her book, the ABC television company had a special programme repeating the "points" and "conclusions" of this book. The publishing houses of other Western countries are being urged to issue this book.

It was more than once that Washington raised a ballyhoo over "the Kremlin's scheming" and every time it fell flat on its face. The same is to happen this time.

DISPATCH OF WARSHIPS TO REINFORCE 6TH FLEET NOTED

LD141950 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 14 Apr, TASS--The Pentagon dispatches an additional group of naval ships to beef up the 6th U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean.

According to a spokesman of the Norfolk Naval Base, Virginia, the major multimission landing ship "Nassau" left the base on Monday and headed for the station area of the U.S. naval armada in the Mediterranean. It carries abcard 20 "Harrier" vertical take-off fighter bombers. Today the attack aircraft carrier "America" accompanied by the nuclear-powered guided missile frigate "California" and the guided missile destroyer "Preble" are leaving the same base to join the 6th U.S. Fleet. "America" with 5,000 servicemen and 90 combat aircraft aboard has the task to join the aircraft carrier "Forrestal" which is already in the Mediterranean. The UPI agency notes in this connection that it is the first time that the United States "assigns" two aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean since January 1980 when the Pentagon could justify the build-up of U.S. naval presence in that region by referring to the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

The UPI notes that a representative of the U.S. Navy, T. Hilton, admitted after disclosing the fact that a number of war ships were dispatched to the Mediterranean, that the presence there of two aircraft carriers at a time was unusual. Another representative of the Navy, M. Cherry, did not conceal the Pentagon's intention to continue whipping up tension in the world and to act from the position of strength in the international arena. He said that by dispatching war ships to the Mediterranean the United States intended to demonstrate the capability of the Navy to build up its strength in any region of the world in a short time.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLANS FOR MIDEAST BASES

LD141342 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] In an interview for the newspaper AL-AHRAM the American ambassador to Egypt has claimed that his government does not strive to build military bases on Egyptian territory or (?the) Sinai after the withdrawal of Israeli troops envisaged next year. Viktor Olin makes this comment:

Contradictory statements are quite often made at the American State Department to Alfred Atherton's interview which must have been the result of hasty instruction and, as many times in previous years, it will be followed by explanations and amendments. This assumption is based on numerous official documents, interviews and articles that accompanied the recent tour of the Middle East by Alfred Atherton's boss, Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Talks on the deployment of American troops in Egypt were a high point of the tour. He discussed the formation of a so-called multinational peace-keeping force in the Sinai after the withdrawal of Israeli troops scheduled for next April.

The United States has taken the initiative in forming this force which is supposed to consist of 4,000 men. Americans will make up the backbone of the force. Its units will be stationed at two ultramodern air force bases on the Sinai, Ezyon and Eytan, and the naval base in Sharm al-Shaykh.

The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that the continent will be used to back the Rapid Deployment Force. The base in Ras Banas will become another American stronghold in Egypt. Next year at least $106 million will be spent to update it.

The stationing of American troops at bases in Egypt will be part and parcel of a plan to step up United States military presence in the Near and Middle East. Already the United States has concentrated there a strike air force unit carrying nuclear charges. The base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is being expanded and modernized. Preparations are underway to create outposts of the American Armed Forces in Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

Thus in his tour of the Middle East, Secretary of State Haig acted as an emissary of the Pentagon. The policy of the American administration to use the Middle East for its own selfish interests is arousing indignation in the Arab world and it's likely that Ambassador Alfred Atherton was given orders to calm the Arabs. That is a difficult thing to do because the Arab world has not forgotten the words of the chief of army staff, General Meyer, who said with the bluntness of a soldier that the vital interests of the United States call for guaranteeing free access to the natural resources of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

MILITARIZATION AT EXPENSE OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS HIT

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: White House adviser John William Middendorf, former U.S. secretary of the navy, has recently demonstrated where blind anticommunism may lead some ranking figures in the West. In an interview with the West German STERN magazine, this representative of the neanderthal school of the "position of strength" policy advocated a heavy increase in the FRG's military spendings at the expense of the most vital welfare programs in the FRG, following the Washington pattern.

The edifying tones of Middendorf's statement leave no doubt that certain circles in Washington, whose policy this gentlemen reflects, would like to impose on their West European partners a policy not only in the field of foreign, but also domestic, including social relations. References to big spendings on social programs, which are necessary for maintaining internal stability, Middendorf cynically declares, are not new. Everyone who is out to evade an increase in defence spendings, refers to them, he says.

While lecturing the allies of the United States in NATO with the frankness rude soldiery, [as received] the adviser of the Washington administration as usual has recoursed to the cliche "Soviet menance" allegation. The Russians are out to conquer the world, he screams, declaring that the hopes of the FRG administration for disarmament talks between Moscow and Washington will make unnecessary the deployment of new atomic missiles in Western Europe. This, he claims, is "the height of cunning", whose aim is to avoid spending money on arms. When reading these propaganda exercises by Middendorf, one cannot help recollecting the fact that quite recently this White House adviser headed in Washington the "transition team" at the CIA, and in all evidence there he has learnt the methods of cooking up all sorts of inventions, which are widely practised by the U.S. special services, in order to propagate the Soviet menace myth.

Another thing is worthy of note: The different opinions voiced in official Washington on foreign policy issues are as before expressed, reflecting in all evidence the interdepartmental struggle for influence in Washington's "corridors of power."

Thus, according to the claims by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the USA seems to be for talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declares that such talks are "dead", but adviser Middendorf goes as far as to declare the very idea of talks a "height of cunning." One cannot help asking in this connection: Who really reflects Washington's stand?

BOVIN ON NEOCONSERVATIVE, AFRICAN POLICY

LD141223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "A Dangerous Turn"]

[Text] Washington is revising the U.S. foreign policy course. The change of direction is taking place in a relatively muddled atmosphere. "...No previous American administration," THE TIMES OF INDIA notes, "has made itself appear so ridiculous in its first 100 days in power as the present Reagan administration. Its inconsistency undoubtedly leaves the Carter administration standing, to such an extent that it is hard to recall a single statement by any of the people appointed by Reagan with respect to foreign policy which has not been promptly contradicted by some other statement."

The discord between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and White House officials, which has already become the talk of the town, is based on this tangle of mutually contradictory statements and assessments. By all appearances Haig would like to rise to Kissinger's heights and become Reagan's second self in the foreign policy sphere--if not his first. Such pretensions are clearly not to the liking of Reagan's closest advisers and, taking advantage of their position as "old friends," they are intriguing energetically against the secretary of state.

However, the disputes and intrigues are only the form, the outward appearance of the policy changes. Under Carter, too, there were more than enough disputes and intrigues. But what is changing in essence? Let us listen to the U.S. President: "Let us not deceive ourselves," he said to a WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent. "The Soviet Union is behind all the disorders now current in the world. If it were not taking part in this game of dominoes, there would be no 'hot spots' in the world." These words provide the initial signpost for the U.S. foreign policy course.

Where does this signpost point? Everything Washington does not like in the international arena, everything that strikes at U.S. prestige and influence--all this is the result of "Moscow's machinations." Therefore, any foreign policy problem must be regarded above all from the viewpoint of an actual or potential "Soviet threat." With this approach, world politics is represented as an uncompromising confrontation between "absolute good," which, as is not difficult to grasp, is personified by the United States, and "absolute evil," which is identified with the Soviet Union.

That, if you like, is the neoconservative "philosophy" in foreign policy, dictated by fear and ignorance. Moving from ideological preconditions to policy proper, approximately this picture emerges: The imposition of American will and American ideas of "good" and "evil" on all and sundry; the egotistical desire to exercise control over the main sources of world resources; emphasis on preserving the most archaic, outdated political regimes and correspondingly resolute opposition to all national liberation movements and progressive social shifts. And all this against the background of the intensified buildup of American military might as the main instrument of a tough, strong-arm foreign policy.

To bring the discussion into the practical plane, let us look at how U.S. African policy is evolving, for instance. In the times which should now be spoken of as "before our time," namely in the early seventies, people in Washington began to think that it would be useful to take an attentive look at the new African realities, try to understand them and adapt their own policy accordingly.

In official American statements of those years you can find tirades against racism and assurances that the United States supports the right of every African people to free and independent development.

Of course, there was much hypocrisy here. But that was not all there was. In 1976 the American Congress prohibited the government (the "Clark Amendment") from granting open or covert assistance to H. Roberto's and J. Savimbi's groupings in Angola. The Americans were more or less calm about the fall of the Smith regime in Rhodesia. Washington began to refrain from any steps which could be interpreted as support for South Africa.

That is how things were. We are now witnessing how the new administration intends to resolutely trample underfoot even the feeble shoots of commonsense which were beginning to germinate in U.S. African policy.

We cannot "cast to the mercy of fate," President Reagan said, such a "friendly country" as South Africa, a country which is of "strategic significance to the free world," a country where "minerals which we all need are extracted." A splendid commentary on the President's statement can be found in the argument put forward in the Washington STAR: "Let us get away from such considerations as the immorality of apartheid.... It is all very well to talk about human rights, moral duties and the basic freedoms over a cup of tea in the parlor." Well, since in this case it is not a question of a cup of tea, but of a choice of policy, let us proceed from the premise that "our only national interests in Africa are our selfish interests."

That is all there is to it. And indeed, what has the high-flown twaddle about "human rights," about all kinds of "freedoms," about America's "great mission," and so on and so forth, to do with it? "Our selfish interests"--that is the mainspring behind American policy. And if these interests require you to welcome the defenders of racism and apartheid with open arms, there is no need to be ashamed....

It has been reported in the press that the White House intends to invite the South African prime minister to visit the American capital. It has also been reported that the United States is about to officially recognize the Bantustans and lift sanctions on arms supplies to South Africa. The first steps are already being taken. Four high-ranking military figures from Pretoria recently visited Washington and New York. It must be supposed that human rights were not among the questions discussed.

The planned turnabout in U.S. policy is greeted with enthusiasm by the South African rulers. Last year Pieter Willem Botha, the South African head of government, was talking about reforms, admittedly through clenched teeth. We cannot stand alone, like Hitler, against the whole world, he told his compatriots. "Adapt or die!"--that is how Botha put it. He is now singing a different tune. Now, listening to encouraging voices from across the ocean, he calls for the whites to be united in the face of a "total offensive...." By whom? The blacks? No, as it turns out, but by the "Reds," "Marxists" and "communists."

Washington strategists are still thinking things out, they have not finished calculating and planning everything. But the South African military has already become brazen. Military operations have been stepped up in southern Angola. Provocative raids on Mozambique's territory have become more frequent. More dead Africans and patriots--that is the bloody advance on the new U.S. policy.

The Namibian situation is being complicated. The United States did its utmost before to make the liberation of Namibia a mere fiction, to plant a puppet government in Windhoek and preserve South Africa's dominant position there. Former UN Commissioner for Namibia Sean McBride said that back in 1976 Kissinger, Haig (then supreme allied commander, Europe) and Vorster agreed on the following: South Africa would give "limited support" to NATO defense efforts, and in return Washington promised to moderate Western "pressure" on South Africa regarding Namibia. Washington kept its word. Instead of upholding the UN position the so-called "contact group" (it comprises representatives of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and the FRG) gradually capitulated to South Africa's claims. But the talks continued, albeit formally.

However, in January this year South Africa left the Geneva conference, which was to have discussed the question of Namibia's fate, banging the door behind it. A kind of salute to the change of teams in the White House.

The contours of Washington's new policy vis-a-vis Angola have an even more cynical appearance. I concede that the path chosen by the Angolan people is not to the U.S. administration's liking. Also perfectly understandable is its dislike of the military aid Cuba is giving to the fraternal people. But Angola is a sovereign independent state, and it is Luanda's business what the Angolans do and to whom they turn for aid. Elementary, you would think.

But the Reagan administration clearly has its own idea of international law. Quite openly and with cynical candor it is being said that the United States should interfere in Angolan affairs. Official White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that the Reagan administration will try to get the amendment prohibiting U.S. military aid to the anti-government groupings in Angola revoked. General Haig called this amendment "defeatist and unnecessary." Indeed.... Who wanted to prohibit the American administration from sending weapons and mercenaries there, and why did he think it necessary? What would "Great America's" best friends do then--the big and small Savimbis, all the puppets, dictators, adventurists and rogues? It would be tough for them. So Washington is hastening to their aid. International piracy is being elevated to the level of state policy. The struggle against communism (the "hand of Moscow" or the "hand of Havana") is in fact a challenge to independent Africa.

The dangerous U.S. designs caused a storm of indignation in Africa, and the Americans started trying to worm their way out of it. Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is now traveling about Africa. Crocker's task is to reassure Africa. And he is sparing no effort in painting a picture of U.S. adherence to freedom and independence. Time will tell whether his words mean a change to positions of political realism. Or whether it is just another smokescreen. As yet, the latter seems more likely.

The American bosses' nostalgia for the "world gendarme's" uniform can be explained psychologically. But it cannot be justified. In politics, it is always better to be guided not by emotions but by logic--the logic of events, the logic of the historical process. Opposing the present U.S. administration, the well-known American historian A. Schlesinger rightly observes: "...There is no need to regard every outbreak of violence as a signal for sending in the American 'fire brigade.' Not every revolution, not every change in the political and economic structure, not every manisfestation of bellicose nationalism constitutes a mortal danger to U.S. security. History has given our age an abundance of conflict situation, which we lack the strength to avert or the intelligence to eliminate."

Unfortunately Americans are concerned not so much by the lack of intelligence as by the lack of strength. This is dangerous. And sad. Dangerous, because the world's biggest capitalist power is persistently opposing the main desire of all peoples--to live in security and peace. Sad, because Washington apparently needs new Vietnams and new Irans to understand this.

CIA FINANCES TRAINING OF UNITA 'CUTTHROATS'

LD141656 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Vladimir Lizun commentary]

[Text] The racist regime in South Africa is increasing the number of white mercenaries in the war against patriotic forces in Namibia. During the first 3 months of the year more than 500 professional killers arrived there from the United States, Britain, France, and other Western countries. Commentary is by Vladimir Lizun:

When word of white mercenaries seeps out in the press, official groups in the West are quick to deny everything. They claim that the soldiers of fortune are acting at their own risk and that Western governments have nothing to do with it. Let's see how much truth there is in this:

To begin with, documents have come to light that professional killers are recruited and brought to Namibia and South Africa by special services in imperialist nations, especially the American CIA. One such killer, nicknamed "Cowboy", has said in a FRANCE PRESSE interview that their job is paid for in United States' dollars and they have never been short of weapons, instructors or means of transportation and that the only requirement they have to meet is killing all who come their way. The American CIA also finances the training of bandits from the counterrevolutionary separatist group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], who are sowing death and destruction in Angola. Until recently this was concealed from the public eye but the new administration in Washington has now openly stated that it will support the UNITA cutthroats.

The campaign of terror now underway in southern Africa pursues definite political aims. The main one is strangulating the liberation movements. It is no coincidence that professional killers from Western nations are operating especially actively in Namibia where patriotic forces are in control of large regions. White mercenaries coordinate their massacre of the Namibian population with the punitive actions of the South African occupation army, whose strength has already reached 70,000 men. In close cooperation with the South African military, cutthroats from the West are carrying on bandit raids from the African states bordering on South Africa, especially Angola and Mozambique where thousands of civilians have fallen victim to armed raids. Anyone can see that the intent behind this is to intimidate these states and make them abandon support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Washington's leaders also intend to intensify subversive actions against the independent African states. This intention does not tally with their crusade against international terrorism. Pentagon [as heard] Chief William Casey has said bluntly that his spy agency will expand aid to the terrorist groups in the south of the African Continent.

Reliance on armed force and terror, however, is not producing results. The liberation struggle in southern Africa is gaining momentum despite severe reprisals.

SOCIALIST, U.S. TRADE UNIONS' RIGHTS COMPARED

LD150837 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Abridged reprint of article from the U.S. POLITICAL AFFAIRS magazine: "Deprived of Rights...: The Antiworker Nature of U.S. Labor Unions"]

[Excerpts] In the past few months a tremendous number of publications welcoming the strikes in Poland have been produced in the United States. Strange as it may seem, the same press passes over in silence the extremely limited independence of U.S. labor unions and the extremely grim prospects of the possibility of any labor reforms.

In Poland, as in all the socialist countries, the workers can have their say and can influence the solution of problems going far beyond the framework of questions of wages and working conditions. If disputes arise, they usually concern distortions or violations of the system or the question of how to rectify that situation. However, in the United States everything which is not to do with wages or working conditions is the inalienable prerogative of the businessman.

The trade unions in the socialist countries are not threatened by restrictions or subversive anti-trade union activity, since in the socialist countries it is precisely the trade unions which are invested with the main role in formulating legislation and regulations concerning working conditions and trade union affairs. In these countries it is the working class which is in power, and in these countries there is no need for many years of fruitless efforts to adopt essential labor legislation or repeal bad laws.

The main issue is not the passing of laws governing labor relations but the question of who compiles and adopts laws and who puts them into practice. In the socialist countries these laws and regulations are designed to encourage the trade unions and to enhance their role as defenders of their members' living standards and working conditions and to strengthen their influence on production management affairs. In the capitalist countries, particularly in the United States, labor laws and regulations are designed to prevent trade union organizations from operating and from concluding collective contracts and to place various obstacles in their way.

Now that the Reagan administration has come to power, its secretaries and Senate committee chairmen are talking about plans for a new offensive against the labor unions. Particularly dangerous are the plans to carry out measures like the reduction of Social Security funds and the raising of the pensionable age to 68, the reduction of minimum wages for young people, a cutback on funds for aid to the poor, and other "reforms."

Such is the situation in the sphere of labor relations, while the AFL-CIO is demanding outloud the "independence" of trade unions in places where the workers and their organizations have political and economic power and are not held in the clutches of the system of state-monopoly capital, which denies them even the most modest labor reforms.

WEST'S CHANGING CHINA ARMS POLICY VIEWED

LD141527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "A Short-Sighted Policy"]

[Text] The campaign to step up military cooperation with China was launched with renewed force in the United States following former U.S. President Ford's visit to China. Senator T. Stevens stated that he did not rule out the possibility of giving China offensive weapons. And Senator J. Glenn called for a stronger U.S. military-political alliance with China.

Ten years or so ago Washington, London and Tokyo would not contemplate expanding ties with China. They took Beijing's garish anti-imperialist slogans at their face value. But today imperialism is China's main political and economic partner. The metamorphosis is easy to explain. The Beijing leadership's brazen, inflamatory course meets with approval among the arms dealers and among certain short-sighted Western statesmen. Blinded by their anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, these figures are prepared to arm the Great-Han expansionists.

No wonder supplies of Western military equipment and weapons to China are increasing every year. At the end of 1978 the list of "strategic items" which had been banned for export to the PRC was reviewed, and in the summer of 1980 restrictions were lifted on the sale of combat equipment to the PRC. Following the Beijing visits by former Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski and former Defense Secretary H. Brown, Washington approved licenses last fall for the export to China of a variety of equipment and technology of military significance. Firms in the FRG, Italy, France, Britain and Japan are expanding their military deliveries to China.

Beijing hopes to create a modern army with the West's help. That is the purpose of the "four modernizations program." According to Western experts' estimates, the "modernization" will cost the Chinese people at least $600 billion, most of which will go on arms.

Any sober-minded politician will see that the buildup of the Beijing hegemonists' military potential is not only a threat to the Soviet Union and China's neighbors. Suffice it to recall the pronouncements by current PRC Defense Minister Geng Biao: "When we consider that the time is right we will tell Uncle Sam: Be so good as to pack your bags."

PRC 'EAST ASIA' POLICY PURSUES EXPANSIONIST AIMS

LD141237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by TASS political observer M. Yakovlev: "China: Expansionism in Action"]

[Text] The Chinese press has recently been strenuously advertising the "new doctrine" of Beijing's foreign policy in east Asia, in which it includes China, Japan, the Southeast Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand. Contrary to reality, RENMIN RIBAO alleges in particular that "the historical stage of confrontation" between the United States and the east Asian countries has come to an end and the opposition of the countries in the region to Soviet "expansion" and "aggression" has become the "basic contradiction." From this it is concluded that it is essential to create "a structure for the joint rebuff of Soviet hegemonism."

In arguing the "need" to create this "structure" its creator stresses that the United States to which, by virtue of China's economic and military weakness, they are prepared at the present stage to assign the role of the main strike force, and the east Asian countries "have no choice" but to step up joint operations against the Soviet Union and seek "superiority in the balance of forces" over the USSR which, they say, will lead to "the deferment or avoidance of a new world war."

It is not hard to see what lies behind these phony assertions. The Chinese leaders are trying to mislead the public, to camouflage their designs, to sow hostility in relations between states, and to step up tension in this region in order to create conditions for implementing their own expansionist plans.

And what these plans are is well known. "We must conquer the entire globe," said Mao Zedong, who dreamed, as his successors do now, of Chinese world hegemony. This is the maximum task, so to speak. He counted on initiating its implementation with Asia, primarily with its southeastern part, and with the Pacific. "We must seize Southeast Asia by any means," Mao said. And he would continue: "The Pacific today is not really very Pacific. When it is under control it will be possible to consider it Pacific." His successors have detailed this predatory program in their speeches: "In a short time we shall build big ships and we will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco."

But, without waiting for "big ships to be built," the Chinese militarists have set about implementing their great-power designs. They have seized by force and are still holding part of Indian territory, have occupied many islands in the South China Sea which littoral states claim, and they claim several Japanese islands. They have carried out an act of aggression against Vietnam and seized part of its territory.

In preparing the ground for further expansion, the latter-day Chinese emperors are trying to weaken and divide the Asian countries, seeking to push the ASEAN countries toward confrontation with the Indochina states. Trying to revive Pol Pot's criminal clique in Kampuchea, undertaking subversive activity in Laos and inciting splittists in India, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

All this attests that Asia is threatened not by the mythical "Soviet peril" but by perfectly real Chinese expansion and hegemonism. As for the Soviet Union's policy in Asia, it has long been well known. The Soviet Union has frequently come out with proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the continent's states. At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, came out with a new Soviet initiative, voicing readiness to hold specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries. How did Beijing react to this? It rejected the Soviet proposal out of hand and moreover tried to discredit it. The motives? Beijing is simply not interested in lasting peace in Asia, since it wants to keep a free hand for expansion and aggression.

POLISH ARMY'S INTERNATIONALIST SOLIDARITY NOTED

LD151053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "The Responsibility of Patriots"]

[Text] In a talk at a firing range where Soviet and Polish servicemen were working together, 2d Lt Leszek Modlisz, commander of a motorized infantry platoon, said not without pride that his father is an officer and the husbands of his two sisters are also officers. This is how he expressed his attitude to his profession, which has become the family profession for them--the profession of defender of socialist Poland: "To defend the motherland, socialist Poland, is the highest duty of every Pole. To defend socialism, to defend the motherland--that is our profession."

Maj Zdislaw Laski, whom we met at a recent joint tactical exercise, Lt Marek Siniawski, 2d Lt Leszek Modlisz and other Polish officers known to us, like millions of Polish working people, associate their destiny with socialist creation in Poland. These acquaintances of mine among Polish servicemen, communists and nonparty people are deeply concerned by the situation prevailing in the country.

Not so long ago some of them were not keenly aware of the full dangers of the activation of hostile forces operating against socialism. However, the development of events in recent months has made even those who formerly expressed doubts as to the existence of such forces in Poland aware of the reality of a threat to the socialist system in Poland, to all that the people have created through staunch labor over the 35 years since the war.

Shamelessly speculating on the working people's dissatisfaction with the troubles [neblagopoluchiye] in the economy, cunningly manipulating violations of legality by individual officials, resorting to lying slogans and demagoguery and playing on the emotions of workers who have come out against incorrect methods of economic management, antisocialist forces have launched an offensive against the PZPR. In Wroclaw, Legnica and other cities there have been pamphlets and placards containing appeals for struggle against the PZPR and instructions on how to complicate the communists' life, sow discord and resist everything done by the government and local organs of power to normalize the situation.

It has long been no secret that the strategic plan of the Socialist Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] ringleaders is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and break its fraternal ties with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Under cover of hypocritical concern for national interests and passing themselves off as the main initiatoars of the workers' protest, the KSS-KOR leaders are trying their utmost to discredit the communist party, destroy the state structure from within, discredit the security organs and the militia and intimidate workers in those organs.

What are the current thoughts of the Polish officers I know? What is their view of the events in the country? What measures and ways do they envisage which will help to surmount the difficulties more quickly and avert the threat which hangs over socialism's gains in Poland.

"The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum," Lt M. Siniawski said, "answered many questions. The consolidation and strengthening of the party, direct work among the masses, the development of democracy and discipline, the revival of party members' activeness, effective political struggle against the socialist system's opponents and alliance with all patriotic forces--this is what we need."

And this is not just M. Siniawski's personal view. Polish Army communists have become actively involved in political and ideological education work, and army party activists are actively involved in explanatory work among the population and in helping the countryside to prepare for spring sowing.

Unfortunately, the Polish comrades told me, some people still lack a profound understanding of the gravity of the situation in the country. The antisocialist forces' orgy has led Poland to the brink of economic collapse and jeopardized socialism. There are also people who live by the principle: "Apres nous le deluge." What is important for them is to live well now without a thought for the future, without wondering where to get the things that they demand from the state. People like that would cooperate with anyone provided they were well paid. But that is not the way patriotic Poles think.

"Counterrevolution in Poland will not succeed!" This is firmly and confidently stated by the troops of the Polish Army, communists in cities and villages and patriots of socialist Poland. They are watching over the gains of socialism and the revolutionary gains of the Polish people.

The troops of the Polish Army have a difficult and special responsibility. True to the traditions of the eternal Polish-Soviet combat fraternity, they see their constitutional military duty to defend the socialist homeland not only as a national duty but also as the duty of a soldier-internationalist.

...I returned from the firing range late in the evening. In the city square, boasting a monument to Polish-Soviet combat fraternity, I encountered a Polish military patrol. A young warrent officer [knoronzhiy] and two privates [sheregoktsa] went their unhurried way with measured stride. It occurred to me that the cause of socialism and People's Poland are reliably defended. The sons of the people are vigilantly guarding socialist Poland.

OLENICHEV ON PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SEJM RESOLUTIONS

LD14 906 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] In Poland, in the middle of last week, and on the eve of the session of parliament, a public opinion poll was taken. Ninety-three per cent of those approached spoke out for restoring tranquillity speedily so that the government would have favorable conditions for coping with its planned program. The story from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Warsaw, Viktor Olenichev.

Comments on the session of parliament have shown that the poll reflected accurately the feelings of the broad masses of the Polish public. Most of the population is aware of how complicated are the tasks facing the country. They also understand that strict discipline and order and a big labor effort of all and each can take the country out of the crisis. In his speech in Parliament the prime minister, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, promised nothing that can't be done. What's more, he said that there will be a period in the development of the economy even more difficult than it is now. At the same time the prime minister stressed that Poland has all the chances to do away with the depression. It has a sufficient industrial potential and good specialists, and that should be used in the best possible way.

Parliament is now receiving thousands of letters and telegrams. Their authors express support for the government and its call for suspending strikes for 2 months. They believe that the decision on that matter taken by the supreme body of government power is correct and timely. A worker, Jozef Rzesa from a mining equipment factory in Gorlice, writes that nobody needs the strikes, and Mieczyslaw (?Zelita), a steel worker from the city of Siemianowice, says he firmly believes that the government will take the country out of the crisis. Many of the local branches of the trade union organization Solidarity have also supported the measures of the government. The press is now discussing the role of the trade unions in the present critical situation which demands close unity of all the forces of society, and not division.

Here is the opinion expressed by the presidium of the coordinating trade union council of builders at the Katowice factory. It says that the time has come to work out a common stand of the trade unions so that they could work together with the government.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that everything that can disrupt public order and tranquillity, whip up tension, disorganize production and weaken government bodies--all that is harmful of Poland and its people.

TRUD ATTACKS LEAFLET CAMPAIGN WAGED BY SOLIDARITY

LD141441 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "War of Leaflets"]

[Text] Since the autumn of 1980, when the Solidarity trade union entered the arena of Polish public life, a wave of leaflets on behalf of the new organization has begun to gather strength in the country. Sometimes they have been anonymous, especially in cases where out and out counterrevolutionaries have been given protection, and where articles which have appeared in the Polish party press about the situation in the country have been interpreted in a tendentious way.

As the propagandists of the rightwing sections of Solidarity have stepped up their attacks on the leading state, party and trade union cadres, so the distribution of false and provocative rumors has acquired a broader and broader scale.

The campaign to distribute leaflets acquired especially broad scope in connection with the events in Bydgoszcz, where a group of extremists from Solidarity siezed an administrative building and demanded registration of the so-called "rural Solidarity." Leaflets containing direct attacks on the PZPR and state organs, especially the Ministry of Internal Affairs, were distributed in buses and tramcars, put up in shop windows and so on. Reports, most often of a provocative nature, have become one of the chief propaganda methods of Solidarity. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI calls the situation which has formed a "war of leaflets."

This "war" is being waged on behalf of Solidarity by figures hostile to socialism from the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and other counterrevolutionary groupings which call for open struggle against the organs of the PZPR and people's power under the slogan of "Renovation."

GERMAN 'REVANCHISTS' PLEASED WITH POLISH EVENTS

LD141830 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Aleksey Nikolayev commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] The events in Poland are attracting great attention throughout the entire world. They evoke anxiety among the true friends of the Polish nation, but in the camp of its enemies they arouse hopes for a change in the political realities shaped after the smashing of Hitler's reich. In the noisy choir of rabid enemies of People's Poland one hears ever more clearly the voices of the representatives of the West German revanchist forces who live in the hope that the events in Poland will result in the return of German eastern lands, as they call the western and northern voivodships of Poland. Our observer Aleksey Nikolyaev writes:

We observe with great sympathy the striving of the Polish people for freedom, the leader of the East Prussian Ziomkowstwo [compatriots' association], (Ulrich Hoenig), declared. Without giving up our right to the fatherland, we, the refugees from East Prussia, think that it will be easier to reach agreement with a democratic Poland.

One of the leaders of the so-called Association of Expellees, Herbert Czaja, has again brought up the suggestion that the problem of Germany remains open in all its complex totality.

Hiding under this purposely vague formula are other leaders of West German revanchist organizations. The expelled Herbert Hupka has recently stated: our goal is a free Silesia in a free Germany and a free Germany in a free Europe. It will be under this slogan that the next rally of the ziomkowstwo will be called in Hanover in which over 100,000 revanchists from all over West Germany will gather. One should not deceive oneself as to what kind of freedom the apologists of the Nazi, who blasphemed by putting the word freedom over the gate of the death camp in Auschwitz, are preparing for Silesia.

The world press has already reported on the unprecedented and brazen leaflet of the West German revanchist organization Oder-Neisse aktion which contains a map of the Germany of 1937 on which Polish towns bear German names. This leaflet suggested that Polish workers should work under German leadership in order to achieve a higher standard of living. Actions of antisocialist groups in Poland are described as a new stage in the struggle for the return of the eastern lands. Revanchists are calling for establishing links with leaders of the above-mentioned groups in order to discuss further steps and goals.

The leaders of the antisocialists groups in Poland, above all the KSS-KOR Social Self-Defense Committee to which revanchists have been lately appealing, are modestly silent about the appeals from the West. Let us recall that on 25 March 1977 the neofascist rag DEUTSCHE NAZIONALZEITUNG published an article signed by Adam Michnik and Leszek Kolakowski expressing gratitude to the editorial office and the ziomkowstwo for the help given to KOR.

At the same time anti-Polish attitudes are being fanned in every way in the FRG. This is proved by the three-part television film "Escape and Expulsion" recently aired by West German and Austrian television. The film's authors do not hide their hatred for the Polish nation which they smear with rude slanders. The anti-Fascist weekly DIE TAT wrote the following about this television provocation: The falsification of history of the television screen has been done clearly under the influence of West German revanchists.

As can be seen from all this, a propaganda campaign is ever more stubbornly developing in the FRG aimed at whitewashing the crimes of fascism and resurrecting the revanchists' demands for lands that do not belong to them. It is particularly significant that the film was welcomed with delight by the neofascist paper DEUTSCHE NAZIONALZEITUNG. One of the leaders of the Association of Expellees, Bundestag Deputy Herbert Hupka, passed on his compliments to its publishers.

The considerable intensification of the activities of the West German revanchist organizations in connection with Polish events arouses justified anxiety. It is a very risky game being played by the would-be friends of Poland, a game aimed at the integrity of the Polish state and its sovereignty, and which harms the interests of the Polish nation.

STOPH ADDRESSES SED CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD141500 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr, TASS--Today is the fourth day of work by the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The delegates have completed their discussion of the report of the SUPG Central Committee and the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the SUPG. The congress unanimously approved the report of the SUPG Central Committee, the domestic and foreign policy strategy and tactics of the party.

The delegates have started discussing the next item on the agenda--the directives of the Tenth SUGP Congress for the 1981-1985 plan of the GDR's economic development.

A report was made by member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. He stressed that the results of the GDR's development are evidence of the correctness of the party's policy.

The directives for the next five years provide for increasing the country's national income by 28-30 per cent as compared to 1980. Industrial output and labour productivity are to grow at the same pace.

As before, the speaker went on, the program of housing construction remains the core of the socio-political program. About 2.8 million citizens will move into new or fundamentally repaired apartments.

"The successful development of our republic, the strengthening of its might depend on the ever fuller utilisation of the possibilities of the international socialist division of labor and the further expansion of socialist economic integration," said Willi Stoph. "If countries which have united in the CMEA continue to remain the most dynamically developing economic region of the world in the complex conditions of recent years, this is explained not in the least by the extensive development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them. During the new five-year period we will expand our all-round interaction in the CMEA," he said.

SUSLOV MEETING WITH MUECKENBERGER IN BERLIN NOTED

LD142002 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr, TASS--A meeting of Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the head of the CPSU delegation, and members of the Soviet delegation with Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), and other leading figures of the society, took place here today.

The German friends told the guests about the society's varied activities.

The contribution by the German-Soviet Friendship Society to acquainting the republic's working people with the Soviet people's successes in communist construction and the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, with Soviet culture, and to organizing the broad study of the Russian language and to educating the republic's population in the spirit of socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the USSR is highly valued in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Suslov pointed out. The society's versatile activities to popularize the documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the Tenth Congress of the SUPG is of great importance, Mikhail Suslov emphasized.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

ECONOMIC DEBATE AT CZECHOSLOVAK CONGRESS VIEWED

LD141439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Biryukov and Ye. Grigoryev: "Victors' Strategy"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 8 Apr--From a springtime Prague, RUDE PRAVO writes, the voice of peace addressing the peoples of the earth has resounded anew. The Soviet communists' respect for Socialist Czechoslovakia was expressed and a high assessment of the achievements of the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak people in building a new society given in the speech by Lenin's party's highest representative. The class and international fraternity and the unbreakable alliance of our countries find expression in the joint struggle for a common cause.

Soviet people's peaceful and creative program is also our program. We are ready to defend the peoples' security hand in hand with all people of good will in the world against any enemies of peace, the newspaper concludes.

The rostrum of the 16th CPCZ Congress is a rostrum for the creative exchange of experience and for businesslike discussion of the results and prospects of work and of the fundamental issues of the party's activity and the country's development. In the enormous complex of problems connected with the implementation of the general party line aimed at building developed socialism, the strengthening of society's material base and the further promotion of the party's political education and organizational work are clearly marked as the most important components. The congress proceeds from the continuing relevance of Lenin's idea that the socialist state is made strong by the consciousness of the masses.

Both the CPCZ Central Committee report and the report on"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85," delivered by L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, points out that the party and the people have accomplished great work in the last 5-year period and that a significant step forward has been accomplished.

Assessing the achievements at their worth, the delegates are raising with critical exactingness questions about bottlenecks and unresolved problems and about everything which prevents optimum results from being achieved. In spite of definite progress, no decisive turn has been effected, for example, in the struggle to increase economic efficiency and to apply the results of scientific research in practice more speedily.

The speakers discussed the need to resolve the task set by the CPCZ of gradually increasing the country's self-reliance in terms of grain and foodstuffs.

In discussing economic tasks the congress delegates are supporting the party's demand for skilfull and efficient management. In this connection they are analyzing the initial results from the implementation of a complex of measures for improving the plan-based leadership of the CSSR national economy. The emissaries of the republic's communists are expressing confidence that the implementation of these measures will raise the quality of all work.

The speakers are unanimous that the key to success lies on good work, discipline, organization and increasing cooperation among the fraternal countries. The delegates have been talking about the advantage to be gained from sensible combination of manpower and resources within the framework of CEMA and socialist economic integration. More active involvement in the international socialist division of labor, and production specialization and cooperation with other fraternal states, particularly the USSR, are an important avenue in the CPCZ socioeconomic program and the party's economic strategy. The congress delegates unanimously approve this principled line.

The Czechoslovak Seventh 5-Year Plan provides for the comprehensive development of mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific-technical links between the CSSR and the Soviet Union. Considerable attention is being devoted to a joint program for production cooperation and specialization through 1990, which opens up new horizons for collaboration in key areas of economic building.

In considering the prospects for society's future development the Czechoslovak communists proceed from a scientific analysis of reality, their own political experience and the experience of other fraternal parties.

TIKHONOV SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA REPORTED

LD141321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr--At his residence Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky gave a dinner in honor of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The officials accompanying the Soviet head of government on his trip attended the dinner with him.

The following attended the dinner on the Austrian side: Foreign Minister W. Pahr; J. Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry; other officials; representatives of business circles; and prominent public figures.

B. Kreisky and N.A. Tikhonov exchanged speeches.

Greeting the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the federal chancellor said: We appreciate it that your first foreign trip as head of government has brought you to Austria.

The relations between Austria and the Soviet Union have thereby been given clear and precise emphasis.

In this connection allow me to stress once again that since the signing of the State Treaty 26 years ago--that is, for more than quarter of a century--relations between Austria and the Soviet Union have remained free from friction and problems, and in very difficult times as well.

Over the course of these 26 years--and this needs to be emphasized yet again--the policy of peaceful coexistence has been demonstrated by the example of our bilateral relations, and demonstrated, moreover, in all spheres of interstate relations.

We have had today and will have tomorrow an opportunity to examine our bilateral relations in great detail and to discuss what needs to be done to further intensify them.

We feel happy to have been among the first countries to develop cooperation in the energy supply sphere.

The first agreement on Soviet natural gas deliveries was concluded back in 1968--13 years ago--with Austria, for its part, promising to deliver pipes.

And although hard times arrived in the sphere of international energy policy, this agreement with the Soviet Union has in supreme measure passed the test of strength.

It was one of the factors that stabilized our country's energy supply.

The good experience we have acquired in this sphere is prompting us also to discuss a new form of cooperation in the energy supply sphere.

We would be very happy if special significance were attached to the energy issue in the spirit of cooperation between the European East and the European West.

Austria has always attached great significance to the policy of detente and has supported it to the best of its abilities. This is why we took part right from the outset in the preparations for convening the all-European conference and are now making efforts for the positive completion of the Madrid meeting.

Austria advocates implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, its constant further development, a positive outcome to the Madrid meeting and also the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

We attach special significance to confidence-building measures. In this connection we are very interested in the Soviet proposal for expanding the zone to which confidence-building measures apply.

Austria has watched with concern the deterioration in the international situation. The old hotbeds of crisis--such as the Near East, for instance--have been joined by new ones that create serious difficulties for detente. Austria is opposed in principle to any use of force, irrespective of the justification or aim. It advocates settling all conflicts by peaceful means. Political dialogue is the basis for this.

We advocate the speediest resumption of talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe and we hope that specific results will soon be achieved at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

One of the most important issues facing the world is North-South relations, the relations between the industrially developed and the developing countries. In our opinion, this affects all members of the world community without exception. Political dialogue, and on a global scale, is also of substantial significance in this connection.

The Austrian Government wishes to pursue a policy of trust in all directions, never questioning friendly relations with any state. In accordance with this principle, it will present its viewpoint everywhere with total frankness.

We are deeply convinced that it is the inalienable right of every people to determine their destiny themselves. For this reason we have always advocated and continue to advocate that within the framework of the world community the peoples, in exercising this right, meet with no obstacles resulting from external interference. We believe that this principle of the peoples' right to self-determination is a most important precondition of peaceful co-existence and a policy of detente everywhere, on any continent.

I would very much like to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you, Mr Chairman, to assure the Soviet Government that Austria, as before, is advocating and will advocate with great vigor a policy of detente and that the policy of noninterference and peaceful mutual understanding among the peoples has a practical existence.

The federal chancellor proposed a toast to the well-being of the Soviet people.

Delivering a speech in reply, N.A. Tikhonov declared that friendly Soviet-Austrian relations certainly represent an important historic achievement of the peoples of Austria and the Soviet Union, and their further strengthening meets with profound understanding in our country. I would like to sincerely thank the federal chancellor for his kind invitation to visit the republic of Austria and to express gratitude for the cordial reception extended to us.

Soviet-Austrian relations become increasingly multifaceted and full with every passing year. The federal chancellor has also spoken of this today. It is the result of the two sides' constant efforts and their common interest in mutually advantageous cooperation, the result of the respect the Soviet and Austrian peoples feel for one another.

In the report to the 26th congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted the successful development of relations with Austria as one phenomenon in international life welcomed by the Soviet Union. That remark expresses the unvarying nature and consistency of the Soviet policy of goodneighborliness vis-a-vis the Republic of Austria.

Our present visit to Austria should be regarded above all as one more step in pursuing contacts between the two countries' statesmen and politicians, which enable us to discuss and successfully resolve issues of bilateral relations and to outline directions for the further development of our cooperation.

As always on these occasions, we are holding a detailed exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems in an endeavor to find points of contact between our positions in the interests of consolidating detente and peace.

The visit is not yet over, N.A. Tikhonov continued, but even today it can be said that the meetings and conversation with Mr Kirchschlaeger, Austria's federal president, Mr Kreisky, the federal chancellor, and other statesmen have certainly been useful and will provide the stimulus for further progress in Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

This applies above all to trade between our countries and to their economic relations in the broader sense. Through both sides' efforts, recent decades have seen the creation of a firm structure of trade, industrial, scientific and technical ties which reliably serves the national economic requirements of Austria and the Soviet Union.

The existing peculiarities and differences in the nature of our countries' industrial and raw material complexes are not only no hindrance to cooperation but, quite the reverse, favor its development. This is borne out by the constant growth of Soviet-Austrian trade, whose turnover has more than doubled in the last 5 years.

We hope this trend will persist. Of course, for this to happen both sides will have to make appropriate efforts and show persistence and initiative in seeking interesting and mutually advantageous solutions.

A good basis for this work is provided by the recently-signed long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation designed to cover the next decade, and we intend to do our utmost to promote its implementation.

Important steps in this direction could be the participation by Austrian firms in constructing a metallurgical plant in the USSR and a new gas pipeline. This will make it possible to increase gas deliveries to Austria. Talks are being completed on concluding a major contract for the delivery to the Soviet Union of 800,000 tons of pipes over the next 4 years and other measures.

Last year the Austrian people celebrated the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the state treaty restoring an independent and democratic Austria and proclaiming the country's permanent neutrality. To this day these political documents reliably serve the Austrian people's national interests and enable Austria to take an active part in international life.

Along with the other European states, neutral Austria made a worthy contribution to the making of the detente policy and is doing a considerable amount to uphold it today. We pay tribute to the role federal chancellor Bruno Kreisky plays in this regard.

The world situation has changed markedly of late, and unfortunately not for the better. Forces gambling on an arms race and on the end of the detente process in their desire to secure military superiority have again become active in the international arena. This course means a further growth in the burden of military spending and the undermining of the international--and European--cooperation whose foundations were laid in the seventies at the price of great collective efforts.

The Soviet Union is pitting its policy of peace against this dangerous militarist course. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, the linchpin of the foreign policy activity of our party and state has been and remains the struggle to lessen the threat of war and curb the arms race.

At the present time this task is assuming special significance and special urgency.

The congress put forward a whole package of major ideas and constructive proposals aimed at solving the most urgent problems of our time and radically improving the international situation.

In special messages sent recently to the heads of state and government of a number of countries, including the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew their attention to these Soviet initiatives.

The prevention of nuclear war is a task of exceptional importance. For this reason we are insistently proposing that the SALT talks with the United States be continued without delay, with all the positive things achieved in this sphere being preserved, of course.

The reaching of an accord on nuclear missile weapons in Europe would be of vital significance to our continent.

In this connection the Soviet Union is suggesting that a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR be established for the whole period of the talks on this issue--that is, that the existing level of these weapons, including, of course, the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in the region, be frozen quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Soviet Union unveiled yet another important initiative. We stated our readiness to extend the zone to which confidence-building measures apply to the entire European part of our territory--provided that there is a corresponding extension of this zone by the Western states as well.

I think you will agree that this move of ours will create the requisite preconditions for reaching agreement at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

I would like to stress that we are not seeking one-sided advantages for ourselves in putting forward all these proposals. However, we are proceeding from the premise that in the talks all the interested parties must consistently adhere to the principle of equality and identical security, observance of which is the only thing that can assure the success of such talks.

The proposals we have put forward cover a wide range of questions. They relate to the situation not only in Europe, but also in other important regions of the world, including the Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf area, the Indian Ocean and the Far East. We expect them to be considered with the utmost seriousness and attention by the relevant governments and we expect a constructive response to be made to them.

Instead of the arms race, we are offering arms limitation and reduction; instead of intensified confrontation, expanded cooperation and contacts and broad dialogue between East and West and among all interested states so that peace can be asserted on earth through common efforts for the good of present and future generations.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

We are in your country at a time when the Austrian people are preparing to celebrate the 36th anniversary of Austria's liberation from fascism and the restoration of the Austrian state. The victory over fascism cost the Soviet people and Europe's other peoples millions of human lives. Their memory is sacred. It obliges us all to spare no effort for the sake of maintaining peace.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet Government proposed a toast to a peaceful future for Europe, to the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria, and to the welfare and prosperity of the Austrian people.

The speeches of B. Kreisky and N.A. Tikhonov were listened to very attentively and were greeted with applause.

The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Today N.A. Tikhonov visited the Vienna City Hall--the municipal council.

Greeting the distinguished guest, Vienna Mayor L. Graz noted that the official visit by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is taking place shortly after the 26th CPSU Congress. He noted the successful development of the all-round friendly relations between Austria and the USSR. L. Graz stressed that a contribution is also being made to these relations by the two countries' capitals--Vienna and Moscow, which have for many years now maintained contacts at the most diverse levels.

In his reply speech N.A. Tikhonov said: As the mayor has already mentioned, our visit to friendly Austria is taking place soon after the 26th CPSU Congress. We note with satisfaction that the 26th CPSU Congress documents and especially the wide-ranging new peace initiatives put forward at it are meeting with a positive reaction in neutral-Austria.

Life shows that a country's role and place in the system of international relations is determined today not so much by its size and population as by its contribution to maintaining peace.

We are pleased to note that neutral Austria invariably subscribes to a constructive stance on cardinal problems of our time such as the relaxation of tension, the strengthening of European security, the ending of the arms race, and a number of others. Even our first conversations on Austrian soil have reaffirmed this.

As the capital of neutral Austria, Vienna certainly fulfills an important function in the Austrian state's efforts aimed at continuing the detente process. This is shown not only by the fact that Vienna is traditionally an interesting cultural and artistic center. Your capital is also the site of important international forums and meetings. It is well known that relations of good cooperation have long since taken shape and been maintained between Moscow and Vienna. We welcome them.

In conclusion I would like to wish you, Mr Mayor, and all Vienna's residents well-being, prosperity and happiness in every possible way.

After looking round the city hall, which is an architectural monument, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers signed the "gold book" of honored guests of the city of Vienna.

The talks between N.A. Tikhonov and B. Kreisky were continued the same day.

In the course of the exchange of opinions that was held certain questions of Soviet-Austrian relations were considered with a view to their further development, and topical problems of the present international situation were also considered.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Today R. Kirchschlaeger, Austrian federal president, gave a luncheon in honor of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The officials accompanying N.A. Tikhonov attended the luncheon with him.

B. Kreisky, ministers, politicians and public figures attended on the Austrian side.

Greeting the distinguished Soviet guest on behalf of the Republic of Austria, R. Kirchschlaeger stressed that the Austrian side regards this visit as an extremely valuable contribution not only to the good development of relations between two states, but also to the general political situation in Europe.

In the present complex international situation, he said, Austria is deeply interested in continuing the detente process and is seeking to promote the deepening of this process on the basis of its policy of permanent neutrality.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are based on mutual respect and trust. May your visit help to further strengthen and expand our relations.

Addressing R. Kirchschaleger, N.A. Tikhonov said; People in the Soviet Union are well aware of how much you do to consistently develop the good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Austria. We are also very familiar with your role in the making of an independent, neutral Austria and, in particular, in formulating the basic principles of the state treaty and the status of permanent neutrality.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate you on your reelection as federal president of the Republic of Austria and to wish you success in this lofty and responsible post.

We have come on a visit to Austria in a sincere desire to promote the strengthening of the friendly relations and mutual understanding between our countries.

In the quarter of a century since the signing of the state treaty and Austria's adoption of permanent neutrality status our countries have come a long way in organizing fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Our meetings with you, Mr President, the results of the talks with Chancellor B. Kreisky and the conversations with other Austrian statesmen strengthen us in the conviction that Soviet-Austrian relations have a good future and that we have every reason to look ahead with optimism.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES SIGN CIVIL AIR AGREEMENT

LD130126 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--Wide-fuselage air liners will fly on the Trans-Siberian Scandinavia-Tokyo air route. This is envisaged by new agreements between the USSR and Scandinavian countries. They have been signed in Moscow today by the USSR Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev and Ambassadors Poul Daniel Steenberger (Denmark), Dagfinn Stenseth (Norway) and Carl de Geer (Sweden).

The Soviet Aeroflot and the Scandinavian SAS aircompany have been successfully cooperating on the Trans-Siberian route for ten years now, Minister Bugayev recalled. The new agreements, he said, are evidence of an even more mature stage in our mutual relations.

On these days the 25th anniversary of inter-governmental agreements on air communication between the USSR and the Scandinavian countries is being marked. A delegation of aviation orgnaizations of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and also the SAS aircompany has arrived in Moscow by air in connection with this significant date. "We and our partners", Bugayev said, "have done everything so that aviation should bring peoples closer, contribute towards a strengthening of political, economic and cultural ties. Our planes have always carried on their wings the ideas of peace and friendship".

Swedish Ambassador Carl de Geer expressed the hope that in prospect the aviation ties of the Scandinavian countries with the Soviet Union will become even closer as this accords with our common interests.

A commercial agreement between Aeroflot and SAS has been signed today.

IRAN SAYS U.S. NOT KEEPING TERMS OF HOSTAGE ACCORD

LD150952 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Apr, TASS--Ahmad Azizi, who heads the bureau for coordination and the fulfilment of the Algerian statement [on release of the U.S. hostages], said in a PARS interview that the U.S. Government does not observe the terms of the agreement on the release of the American hostages.

Ahmad Azizi said that the U.S. Government did not display good will in preparing the ground for lifting the embargo on Iranian assets which should be transferred to Iran. Moreover, despite the terms of the Algerian statement, American citizens start legal actions against Iran at American and European courts or re-institute earlier court proceedings. The American Government should take immediate steps to prevent such actions, Ahmad Azizi said.

BELYAYEV SEES ISRAELI SCENARIO FOR INTERVENTION

LD141333 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 9

[Report by correspondent Igor Belyayev: "The Situation Deteriorates Again"]

[Text] Beirut--It was exactly 1100 on 2 April when the first rocket was fired in the eastern (Christian) sector of Beirut. Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah, member of the interministerial pacification committee in Lebanon, whom I was visiting at the time, picked up the telephone and asked what was happening. Meanwhile, the rocket and artillery fire became even louder, developing after a few minutes into a regular bombardment.

"It looks like war is starting again in Lebanon," the minister said. "This morning I was told that the situation in Zahlah, with its predominantly Christian population of 200,000, had become dangerously tense. For several days armed detachments of the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party have been assiduously provoking Syrian units of the inter-Arab forces carrying out the difficult containment mission for the Arab League (its mandate expires on 27 July). The purpose? The point is that Zahlah is only a few dozen kilometers from the Beirut-Damascus highway. The Syrians use the road to supply their units in Lebanon with ammunition and food.

"How dangerous is the present deterioration in the situation?" I asked the minister.

"To answer that question I have to examine the main element in the present situation: Who benefits from the serious tension in Lebanon? The primary beneficiaries are, I am convinced, Israel and the Lebanese rightwing Christian forces which have close relations with it...."

It was observed in Beirut that Israeli officers are operating openly on territory controlled by rightwing Christian forces. And we are not just talking about instructors training Phalangists at special camps. Some of them are penetrating the Western sector of the city to gather intelligence on the state of Syrian Army units and detachments of the national patriotic forces. This may well be the prelude to a so-called preemptive strike by Israel against Syria and against the Palestinian resistance movement. That is the Israeli scenario of "quick reaction" to the present exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon. It presages an invasion of Lebanese territory. Israeli units have already been drawn up to the border. On 5 April Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir menacingly stated: "Israel will not stand by at a time when Syria has gone too far in its interference [vyshla za ramki vmeshatelstva] in Lebanon."

On the same day Shamir was echoed by Arens, the chairman of the Israeli Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who warned Syria of the "dangerous consequences" of its actions in Lebanon. On 5 April "rebel Major" Haddad also conveyed a "request" for military aid to the commander of the Israeli Northern Military District from the population of Zahlah. Haddad had allegedly received the "request" over the radio.

There is another interesting fact. The anti-Syrian and anti-Lebanese campaign to justify an extensive Israeli invasion was launched precisely when U.S. Secretary of State Haig was in Israel, where he had talks with Begin and Shamir. Washington evidently decided to encourage Israeli intervention.

SOVIET, IRAQI LEADERS' ANNIVERSARY EXCHANGE

LD150751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov have sent a telegram to S. Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, conveying congratulations to him and to the friendly Iraqi people on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq. We are convinced, the telegram says, that this treaty can serve well the vital long-term interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq in the struggle against imperialism's intrigues and for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union is prepared to continue developing relations with Iraq on the basis of mutual interest in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and for the benefit of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and for the sake of the cause of peace and international security.

In a telegram addressed to L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov, S. Husayn conveyed congratulations on the ninth anniversary of the treaty's signing, expressing Iraq's readiness to develop the existing relations of friendship with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation, for the good of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples and for the sake of independence and support for the peoples' struggle against imperialism, against all forms of imperialist interference in the region and for the sake of a just and lasting peace ensuring freedom and independence for the peoples.

S. Husayn sent best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov, as well as wishes for the Soviet people's further progress.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CPSU CONGRESS POSITION ON ISLAM

LD142118 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Slogans and Reality"]

[Excerpts] The Arab and international press and public opinion are still extensively commenting on the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Among the urgent international issues, the congress dealt with those relating to the attitude of the CPSU vis-a-vis the Middle East question, Islam, and other issues connected with the East today. This and many of the other aspects of the current situation in the world were dealt with in the report of the CPSU Central Committee which was delivered at the congress by the secretary general of our party, Leonid Brezhnev. In this connection Aleksandr Ignatenko, the prominent Soviet philosopher and orientalist, wrote:

Today I would like to talk about the clauses of the CPSU Central Committee Report which relate to Islam. Leonid Brezhnev said: Recently, in a number of countries in the East, Islamic slogans have been actively raised. We communists respect the beliefs of Muslims and other religions. The important thing is the aims of the forces which raise these and other slogans. Under the banner of Islam a liberation struggle may take place. This is shown by the experience of history, indulging the recent experience. However, history also says that reaction takes refuge under Islamic slogans--reaction which hatches counterrevolutions. Thus a movement can only be gauged by its own action.

By these words Leonid Brezhnev expressed briefly the attitude of communists vis-a-vis Islam and the Islamic movements and slogans. No doubt, the subject of slogans and reality deserves to be considered. Perhaps you know from your own personal experience that the Islamic religion, as far as some forces in this day and age are concerned has become the subject of political maneuvers. Some try to exploit the Islamic religion to cover up their own tendentious aims which are contrary to the interests of their own people. An example of this anti people and pro-imperialist activity is the work of the organization which calls itself the Muslim brothers. However, the real Muslims throughout all of the Islamic world call these "the brothers of satan" as this name totally reflects their thoughts and deeds.

The brothers, being tools in the hands of international imperialism, are trying to sow the seeds of chaos in Syria. They are mounting a propaganda campaign hostile to the progressive authority there, and are carrying out savage acts of terror. The brothers participate in the training of the gangs of mercenaries which are armed with U.S.-made weapons and are sent to Afghanistan. The brothers are leaving their bloody fingerprints in Jordan and in the Sudan, or in other Arab and Islamic countries. It is strange and abominable at the same time that those who call themselves Muslims are killing their fellow Muslims.

U.S. imperialism is trying to cover up its anti-Arab aims by declaring its support for Islam. Former U.S. President Carter, who assumed the role of protecting Islam, sent to the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean the biggest fleet in the history of the region and obtained military bases in Egypt, and Oman and in a number of other Islamic states. Carter's policy is being pursued by President Reagan. The experience of imperialism in this is quite sufficient. Imperialism formerly subjugated the Muslims of Asia and Africa with the force of arms. But the peoples of the East did not agree to foreign domination and have always struggled against foreign colonialists, and for freedom, independence, cultural heritage, traditions and for a bright future. In this struggle they were also guided by the sublime principles of liberating which the holy Koran stipulates.

It is known that religious men led the anti-imperialist movement in Iran. The Iranian religious men pointed out that the great opposition to the pro-U.S. shah regime came into existence because the regime was anti-people, tyrannical, lackey, and anti-Islam. The movement put an end to the tyranny of the shah and to U.S. domination over the country.

Many religious men now participate in the revolutionary process of Afghanistan. They resolutely expose the lies being spread about the fate of Muslims in this country. They help the authorities in building a new life. The council of the clergy in Afghanistan announced its firm support for Babrak Karmal's legitimate government and opposed the criminal acts of the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemony. The attitude of the CPSU vis-a-vis all these events in the countries of the East is based on firm principles of supporting the peoples' national liberation movement. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the 26th Congress that the CPSU will continue to firmly march along the path of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries and to bolster the alliance between international socialism and the national liberation movement.

NEED FOR FLEXIBLE, RESPONSIVE TRADE SECTOR SEEN

LD141057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Taking Demand Into Account"]

[Excerpts] We still have many problems and shortcomings in supplying the population with industrial goods and foodstuffs. A considerable proportion of them are due to delays in the production of a number of goods. The party has recognized the need to elaborate and implement in stages targeted comprehensive programs: a food program and a program for devloping the production of consumer goods and services. The trade sector also has an important role to play here. By studying demand on a day-to-day basis and analyzing the trends in its development, it must strengthen links with the manufacturers and exert a prompt influence on the range and quality of goods.

Ties between the trade sector and industry must be persistently strengthened. This is made all the more important by the fact that not all enterprises producing goods are as productive as they should be. In January this year alone the total cost of shortfalls in the production of consumer goods was R264 million. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and many local industry enterprises in the union republics, for example, failed to fulfill plans for the production of sewn goods, knitwear, hosiery and footwear.

Local initiative is enormously important in improving trade services. In no other sector of the national economy do local potential and reserves play as big a role as they do in satisfying day-to-day consumer demand. This includes the manufacture of construction materials and the organization of the manufacture of ceramics and souvenirs made of wood, metal and wool using home-based labor. This work has been skillfully organized in a number of cities and rayons in the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics.

As was pointed out at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, there are considerable, shortcomings in the work of the USSR Ministry of Trade, the USSR Tsentrosoyuz and their organs. Interruptions are being allowed to occur in the supply of the population of essential goods of which there are adequate stocks at depots and in warehouses. There is laxity in the maneuvering of stocks of goods in accordance with demand and seasonal and other conditions. The leaders of wholesale outlets must be made more responsible for ensuring that stores receive regular supplies of the goods they require. It is intolerable that some regions should be building up above-norm stocks of goods while others do not have enough. Yet this is frequently the case. At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, for instance, a large amount of above-norm output accumulated at retail enterprises in the Transcaucasian Republics. At the same time stocks in Lithuania, Moldavia, and Kirgizia were below normal, which had an adverse effect on customer services.

All the components of the consumer research service must be in tune with one another, and such research must be precise and scientifically grounded. Trade orders elaborated on this basis must be made binding on enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. After all, each such order is not an ordinary sectorial requisition but a social order to industry aimed at implementing our party's program tenet--everything for man, everything for the benefit of man.

CONSUMER DEMAND GROWTH STIMULATES HEAVY INDUSTRY

LD141515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences E. Gorbunov: "Incentive to Economic Growth; The 26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action"]

[Text] Social production under socialism develops, as V.I. Lenin noted, "to ensure the total welfare and free, all-round development of all members of society" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 6, p 232).

The very category of "the people's welfare" which includes all aspects of people's life--consumption and housing, culture and working and daily living conditions--accords with the nature of precisely the socialist system and its function, which is to create the most favorable conditions for the development of the individual.

The mature socialist society is characterized by a substantial growth in the role of social policy and the consumption sphere. This has been expressed particularly graphically in the intensification of the social orientation of national economic planning, the integration of production and social processes, the improvement of the material incentives system, and the enhancement of its role in resolving problems of economic management efficiency. The plans adopted by the 26th party congress for the USSR's economic and social development link together the development of production and the people's consumption and the interests of society and man.

Only what is produced can be consumed. That is an economic axiom. However, the opposite interconnection also exists: The consumption sphere can and must exert effective influence on the production of material goods.

After all, the resources of the individual and public consumption sphere, like the means of production, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, are also resources for expanded reproduction. Their rational utilization promotes the formation and maintenance of balanced rates and proportions in the national economy and the necessary standard and growth of social labor productivity. Naturally, the goal of production is achieved here--the maximum satisfaction of the working people's requirements under given specific conditions.

Our consumption resources are growing from one 5-year plan to the next. The proportion of the national income channeled into meeting the requirements of the members of society will be 77.3 percent in 1985. We estimate that the amount of property in the population's possession alone is now worth in excess of R470 billion, which even exceeds our total national income.

It is now a case of making the most effective use of consumption resources to resolve not only socioeconomic tasks but also production tasks proper. For instance, it is well known that the development of the consumption sphere stimulates the intensification process in the production of the means of production. After all, high-quality consumer goods enjoying a demand can only be produced from excellent raw materials on the basis of progressive manufacturing processes and sophisticated machinery and by highly skilled workers. And this encourages considerable improvement in the technical standards of sectors producing the means of production.

A large part is also assigned to the heavy industry sectors within the framework of the program for the production of consumer goods envisaged by the 26th congress decisions. The creation of modern consumer goods and services production meeting the people's requirements, the congress noted, is a paramount party task.

The improvement of the people's living standards thus requires the rational utilization of all material resources of social production in turn, available production resources themselves can be best used when they are directed toward satisfying the ultimate social requirement of improving the people's prosperity. For 1981-85 the increase in the populations' real incomes should be 16-18 percent, while it is planned to increase social labor productivity by 17-20 percent.

True, of itself the increase in the relative importance of consumption does not lead (as, for instance, the growth of the production accumulation norm does) to faster development rates or increased national economic efficiency. A considerable increase in the economic role of the population's requirements in social production makes heightened demands on the planning of the consumption sphere's development.

At every stage of communist building, the party, conforming to existing potential, has planned and achieved improvements in the people's prosperity along all its numerous avenues. It is important to note that this was not only a process of building up the amount of material goods and benefits. The planned development of consumption is essentially the scientific basis for forming sensible requirements and subordinating consumption to the tasks of revealing man's creative abilities. And that means the development of society's basic production force.

Under the conditions of mature socialism this element is acquiring even greater significance. The objective law of the elevation of requirements discovered by V.I. Lenin is exerting increasing influence on the process of expanded reproduction as a whole, and, of course, this should be reflected even more clearly in the methods of planning the population's monetary incomes and developing the consumer goods production and services sectors.

In the past decade the number of families of workers, employees and kolkhoz members with a per capita income in excess of R100 per month has almost trebled. This has helped to increase demand for high-quality foodstuffs, good clothing and footwear, furniture, books, and cultural and domestic articles. The demand for these commodities increases with the improvement of people's educational and cultural standards and in the process of the elevation of their requirements.

Unfortunately, these changes in the structure of requirements are still not properly considered by the planning organs, which has been one of the main reasons for the "deficits" which as a whole contradict the nature of the planned socialist economy. Other reasons include planning "from what has been achieved," the lack of a comprehensive approach to the consumer sphere of the economy as a single whole, the diffuseness of the actions of individual ministries, departments and soviets, and the underutilization of local resources--shortcomings which were rightly criticized at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The enhancement of the role of trade in determining the range and quality of commodities is an important way of rationalizing the ties between production and consumption. On this salient it is possible and essential to achieve not only a radical improvement in the consumer qualities of output and industry's fuller orientation toward people's needs but also the boosting of labor productivity. After all, one of the most important incentives to intensive work and higher wages is the opportunity to spend your earnings sensibly, to acquire the good-quality and fashionable item you require and to enjoy the service you need. Of itself an increase in money incomes is therefore inadequate. It must be supplemented by measures to expand the production of consumer goods and improve the work of the services sphere.

The increase in consumer goods production planned for the current 5-year plan exceeds the rates of increase in the working people's wages. That means there will be a corresponding improvement in the balance between effective demand and its material satisfaction, and the basis for surmounting a certain disproportion which has formed in previous years will be strengthened.

The influence of consumption on the economy is also being intensified in the sphere of manpower reproduction. The prosperity of society's members is improving, their material welfare and culture are improving and the quality of services is improving. All this cannot fail to affect the consolidation of health and the increase in people's longevity and, although this is not always directly interconnected, demographic processes also. Measures to step up state aid to families with children envisaged by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution ensure the material basis for pursuing a more vigorous demographic policy, strengthening the family as the most important cell of socialist society, and creating the best conditions for combining motherhood with women's active participation in work and public activity.

A characteristic feature of the decade which has just began will be gradual transition from implementing individual measures in the shpere of social policy to devising targeted social programs, which will have a direct effect on increasing production efficiency and achieving high end results. This will require a greater concentration and centralization of resources in order to implement social policy, in particular a gradual transfer of the capital of enterprises' social development funds to local soviets' administration and an improvement in the structure of social consumption funds.

It is mainly by means of distributive relations, particularly material incentives, that the consumer sphere's influence on improving production relations is increased and the close interaction of the interests of society as a whole and of each individual working person is ensured. In a developed socialist economy the system of material and moral incentives must ensure the fair and objective evaluation of each person's labor contribution. "Conscientious workers must be encouraged in every way, and loafers and careless workers must be given no scope for making a good living out of lousy work. "To live better you must work more and work better," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee Congress Report.

The people's initiative has elaborated a form of organizing and providing material incentives for labor which makes it possible to combine individual and social interests in a natural way and to increase wages when labor productivity rises at increasing preferential rates. This is the team contract system, which is to be disseminated as widely as possible in the current 5-year plan.

Under conditions of developed socialism social incentives for increasing the economy's efficiency cover the entire system of production relations. Their proper and effective use reaffirms Lenin's idea of the organic unity of the goal of socialist production and the means of achieving it. It is toward creating all the requisite conditions for achieving this unity that the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution on improving the economic mechanism have geared economic science and economic practice.

GVISHIANI ON ROLE OF SCIENCE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

WA150800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Academician D. Gvishiani: "Main Path of an Increase in Production Efficiency"]

[Text] Realization of the course toward the utmost intensification of the economy outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress requires the accelerated assimilation and more efficient use of the achievements of science and technology. "Insuring the further economic progress of society and profound qualitative changes in the material-technical base on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the intensification of social production and its increased efficiency"--this is the key task set by the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990.

1.

Under the conditions of the socialist system of management scientific-technical progress is the principal factor of an increase in social production efficiency and the successful solution of the key problems of the development of the economy. An increase in the efficiency of the economy is secured on the one hand by the purposefulness of all economic activity and its thrust toward the achievement of socialist production's highest goal--a rise in the people's material and cultural living standard--and, on the other, by a constant reduction in the expenditure of live and embodied labor per unit product. Scientific-technical progress is designed to play an active part in the realization of both parts of this task.

But it is insufficient to view scientific-technical development merely through the prism of its influence on the growth of society's production forces. This is also a complex social process. Transformations in the sphere of science and technology actively influence all elements of the social organism and social mutual relations.

Furthermore, the social content of the consequences of the progress of science and technology is far from synonymous and frequently contradictory. And without intelligent management and without an orientation toward the achievement of precisely set long-term social goals, technical progress not only does not provide for realization of the objective possibilities contained therein but could also give rise to certain negative phenomena, which is confirmed by the experience of many capitalist countries which are highly developed in a scientific-technical respect.

And under the conditions of socialism also the solution of individual problems of scientific-technical progress could lead to temporary disproportions in the development of certain links of the "science--equipment--production" cycle and disruption of precision in their interaction. For example, the deceleration of the rate of introduction of new equipment essentially testifies that the labor of thousands of scientists and engineers expended on the quest for scientific-technical solutions is not being assimilated in practice in good time and that its results are not being fully realized by society. And this means that they are proving insufficiently effective not only economically but also socially.

The development of science and technology is designed to insure a constant and rapid increase in the efficiency of the use of all types of resources and the transition to "resource-saving" technology. The further growth of the economy should be achieved not so much thanks to the involvement of additional resources as, primarily, thanks to an increase in the return on those expended. What is necessary now is the creation of equipment and technology which provide both for an increase in labor productivity and a growth of the output-capital ratio and a saving of new material, intermediate goods and energy and rational nature management. The party has determined concrete tasks in this sphere for the 5-year plan: achieving a saving of 160-170 million tons of

standard fuel, reducing specific use of rolled ferrous metal no less than 18-20 percent, nonferrous metal 9-11 percent and steel pipes 10-12 percent and so forth.

The creation of labor-saving equipment appears no less important under current conditions. In the period 1981-1990 the overall increase in the able-bodied population will have declined to 3.8 percent compared with the 18 percent in the period 1971-1980. And this means that the rate of economic growth will depend most directly primarily on an increase in labor productivity, which should afford us no less than 85-90 percent of the increase in national income in the 5-year plan.

Accomplishment of all the said tasks is impossible without the use in social production of fundamentally new scientific-technical solutions. "The party of communists proceeds from the fact that building the new society without science is simply inconceivable," the 26th CPSU Congress noted. Whence the need for the broadening of the front of the scientific research whose results determine to the greatest extent the further growth of social production efficiency. This is, for example, the creation of highly efficient power installations, low-waste and waste-free technology, the development of new equipment for the mechanization of manual labor, an increase in the comprehensiveness of the extraction and processing of raw material and so forth.

Hitherto we have been oriented in determining the directions of scientific-technical development and formation of the plan for new equipment more often than not toward evolved fields of work which might produce results in the shortest time. This enables us to save a certain amount of time and resources and increases the efficiency of projected developments. But at the same time this increases the time lag of technical creativity and creates conditions for the appearance of so-called "illusorily new" equipment. At times this approach contradicts the long-term goals of socioeconomic development.

What is needed to do away with this contradiction? Primarily, I believe, the tasks of the country's long-term socioeconomic development becoming the initial basis of the plan of the development of science and technology. Only then will the aim of this plan be not specific scientific-technical developments per se but final national economic results which should be secured with the help of these developments.

The better coordination of the plans of scientific-technical development and capital investments would also serve well the accelerated introduction in practice and the extension of the scale of the use of the achievements of science and technology. If the entire investment process is not subordinated to the task of increasing production efficiency, it is difficult to count on the economic growth needed for realization of the social programs outlined by the congress.

Measures for the further acceleration and increased efficiency of scientific-technical progress must be viewed in the context of cooperation with the socialist countries and expansion of the international exchange of the latest scientific and technical achievements. The rational use of international cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and the exchange and trade of innovations is an important means of an increase in the effectiveness of scientific-technical progress. And what is also correct is that all contrived impediments to the development of international trade, which serves as an instrument of the transfer of the latest equipment and technology, inevitably harm this effectiveness.

The USSR and the other socialist countries invariably advocate the expansion of scientific-technical relations and cooperation. According to the data of 1 October 1980, Soviet organizations and departments had concluded over 290 cooperation agreements in specific spheres of science, technology and production with scientific establishments and firms of the capitalist countries. USSR scientists and specialists actively participate in the activity of 344 international economic and scientific-technical organizations.

But, undoubtedly, our party and the Soviet state pay the main attention to questions which are being solved within the country: an increase in the role of the 5-year plan

as the basis of the organization of management activity at all levels; the effective development and implementation of target comprehensive scientific-technical programs; the transition to the financially autonomous organization of work on the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment on the basis of "schedule-orders"; the introduction in all industrial ministries of single sources of financing expenditure on the development of science and technology; the refinement of price-forming; and the increased dependence of the size of incentive funds on the rate of introduction of scientific-technical achievements.

2.

At the current stage of the development of science and technology a key factor of an increase in the influence of scientific-technical progress on production efficiency is the organizational-economic integration of all stages of the "science--equipment--production--consumption" cycle. The complexity of this problem is increased by the tremendous scale and growing pace of the introduction of technical and organizational innovations in the economy. This makes particularly important a systemic analysis of all aspects of scientific-technical progress--both as a specific characteristic of the development of social progress and as the subject of purposeful control.

It is known, for example, that expenditure on the industrial engineering development of new scientific ideas is on average 10 times greater than on the research itself. In turn, expenditure on the material-technical preparation and assimilation of the production of new equipment is just as much greater than the cost of planning and technological work. In other words, having spent a million rubles on the study of this problem or the other, we must be prepared to spend R100 million on deriving practical benefits from this study. However, in the majority of sectors these proportions are not observed during the planning of the creation of new equipment, and manifestly inadequate resources are allocated for the assimilation of new production. This enables us to bring the work to the point of the successful creation of specimens, but the extensive industrial assimilation of new products drags on for years. Thus in the last decade only 20 percent of the new equipment models recommended for production was assimilated in the year of creation. A further 30 percent of models was assimilated the second year, 18 percent in the third year and so forth. Whence it is clear what colossal losses the country is incurring owing to the incorrect allocation of resources.

The tasks confronting the Soviet economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the more distant future determine the need for an upsurge of the country's scientific-technical potential to a qualitatively new level. As pointed out at the 26th party congress, what is required for this is an appreciable expansion of the scale of fundamental research, an improvement in the state of affairs in the sphere of applied research and developments, a considerable increase in the return on spending on science, the closer linkage of the stimulation of the scientific collectives and individual workers with the efficiency of the use in the national economy of the results of the completed work and a strengthening of science's material-technical base.

As far as production is concerned, it is important here primarily to improve the conditions necessary to accelerate the assimilation and expand the scale of introduction of new equipment. The following, we believe, are among these conditions: the enterprises' and associations' increased interest in the use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and their increased responsibility in this sphere; creation of the necessary reserves insuring the flexibility of the use of production capacity; increased capital construction efficiency; and a further upsurge of machine building.

An improvement in the system of management of the socialist economy provded for by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree of 12 July 1979 is intended to trigger incentives directly or indirectly influencing the acceleration of scientific-technical progess. They will essentially help interest all management components in the economical use of labor and material resources, the manufacture of high-quality products and the achievement of the best final national economic results with the

minimum expenditure. For this reason the rate of scientific-technical progress and the increase in the efficiency of the economy connected therewith will depend directly on how quickly and consistently the decree on the refinement of the management mechanism is implemented.

Considerable additional possibilities of an increase in the economy's efficiency on the basis of the fuller use of scientific-technical potential are opened by the concentration of resources in the main areas of the country's socioeconomic development which is scheduled for the 5-year plan. The main form of this concentration are the target natonal economic programs: fuel-energy, food and transport, the accelerated development of Western Siberia's oil and gas industry and also scientific-technical programs.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan and the ministries concerned have already formulated roughly 40 target comprehensive scientific-technical programs. They provide for the large-scale realization of the scientific-technical achievements which are capable of securing an appreciable increase in production efficiency and output quality.

More than 120 programs for the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems are being fulfilled together with these. It is planned to bring approximately 60 percent of the scientific and technical developments outlined in these programs to the point of industrial assimilation in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

World experience shows how important it is for the effective development and implementation of target programs to earmark special management bodies for them which are sufficiently competent and capable of interacting with all components of the system of sectorial and territorial management.

Of course, this requires the creation of special organizational forms, special mechanisms for the use of the resources allocated for the program and the distribution of the functions of program control among operating economic management bodies and those specially created for controlling the programs. But efforts in this area will produce tangible results.

There would be great significance in the development and confirmation of regulations governing the management of the national economic and sectorial target comprehensive programs. At the same time it is necessary to make the corresponding changes to the regulations governing the ministries, departments and associations, whose current statutes prevent effective control of these programs. This would afford an opportunity for regulating administrative-legal and economic relations in the process of program-target management.

Extensive application of the program-target approach to the control of scientific-technical progress does not remove from the agenda and even, on the contrary, makes more urgent the tasks of an improvement in the management of the research and planning organizations.

Considering that under current conditions the greatest effect is produced by comprehensive research, whose implementation is only possible, as a rule, in major centers, it is essential to undertake the consolidation of the scientific organizations in planned fashion. The paths of the concentration of their efforts are known and tested. These are the creation of multisectorial problem-solving research organizations of an applied profile under the auspices of the head ministries, departments and territorial-production complex management bodies.

All-union industrial associations representing organizations capable of independently accomplishing important scientific-technical tasks could in many cases be the basic organizational-structural unit in sectors of the national economy. Such associations would in the future become large-scale science-production complexes made up of research components and design offices, a strong experimental works, planning

organizations, plants for the series and mass production of new equipment and subdivisions for the tuning, servicing and guaranteed repair of the customers' equipment.

The science-production associations (NPO) are designed to play an important part in the integration of science and production. The specific orientation of these associations toward the acceleration and increased efficiency of scientific-technical progress, the flexibility of their organizational structures and the firm cost accounting basis of activity create the prerequisites for the further development of the NPO and similar complexes of the scientific-technical center type with the participation of the Academy of Science establishments, VUZ's and so forth. The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences has created such a center, for example. The leading part in it is played by the Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton.

"The country sorely needs," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "together with the development of theoretical problems, the efforts of 'big science' to be concentrated to a greater extent on the solution of key national economic questions and on discoveries capable of making truly revolutionary changes to production." This approach corresponds most fully to the requirements of the country's economic and social development.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS ECONOMIC MEETING IN UZBEKISTAN

LD131636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Supplies of goods for the people have increased almost one and a half times in the past 5 years in Uzbekistan. This was noted at the meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv which took place today, and which considered measures to further increase production, expand variety, and raise the quality of consumer goods.

Rashidov, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

SOWING PROGRESS, CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES REVIEWED

LD140941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Keeping Up with the Best"]

[Text] The sowing front is moving ever northward. Hot on the heels of the machine operators of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, the farmers have moved their machinery out into the fields in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the southern regions of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. According to on-the-spot reports, farms in 11 republics are carrying out sowing. By 6 April 3.7 million hectares had been sown with spring crops in the Ukraine, 1.1 million hectares in the RSFSR and about 1 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing of cotton, vegetables and annual and perennial grasses is underway and top-dressing of winter crops continues.

In order to carry out the sowing successfully it is necessary to fulfill the entire range of field operations skillfully and intelligently. The conditions for this exist everywhere. Through the efforts of the party and all the Soviet people, the material and technical base of agriculture is being constantly strengthened. Deliveries of highly productive machinery and fertilizers are increasing. The army of tractor drivers and combine operators is increasing every year. This spring the sowing will be carried out by more than 4 million machine operators. The qualifications of farm leaders and specialists are improving. Suffice it to say that 88.2 percent of sovkhoz directors and 71.4 percent of kolkhoz chairman have higher education and every sovkhoz has an average of 6 agronomists and 13 engineers.

Making use of the increased potential, party, soviet and agricultural organs in many rayons and oblasts have set a course of wide introduction of leading methods of work in arable farming. Special attention is devoted to efficient methods of utilizing machinery. More than 71,000 mechanized complexes and detachments have been set up for the spring sowing period. They are displaying high productivity in the fields of Stavropolskiy Kray. Thanks to the progressive organization of labor, many farms are carrying out the sowing more rapidly than usual.

More than 30,000 units and teams operating on the basis of piece rate and bonus payments for end results are taking part in this year's sowing campaign. From the earliest days of the spring sowing good indicators have been achieved by such collectives in Uzbekistan and the Ukraine. They ensure high-quality work.

At the same time the progressive organization of labor is by no means being introduced everywhere. Take Ryazanskaya Oblast, on Sarayevskiy Rayon farms there are more than 40 mechanized autonomous financing teams working on the nonregulated [beznaryadnyy] system. More than half the entire arable land is allocated to them. With the creation of such teams output per machine operator almost doubled and the requirement for machine operator cadres fell by more than 500 people. The yield increased and the prime cost of output fell. People come here for the experience from many parts of the country. Yet the people of Ryazanskaya Oblast themselves are not too eager for the Saravevskiy Rayon workers' experience. The trade union obkom and the oblast agriculture administration devote too little attention to this form of labor organization. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes here are even now experiencing a shortage of machine operators. On many of the farms there is a low level of preparedness for the sowing. The situation is the same on a number of farms in Smolenskaya, Kirovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts.

As experience shows, industrial techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops result in a notable increase in yield. This year these techniques are to be applied over an area of more than 4.4 million hectares. Naturally, the most thorough preparations are needed for work in the new conditions. After all, demands on technological discipline and the farmers' skill increase considerably.

In Moldavia, for instance, where the new system has already been in use for several years, they have seen for themselves that even an insignificant defect in the training of a machine operator or specialist leads ultimately to incomparably greater losses of yield than with conventional techniques. In all zones of the republic unique "field exercises" were held recently. The whole complex ensuring industrial techniques was displayed in action on an area of a leading farm which was to be sown. Specialists, leaders and machine operators from other farms studied--from life, as they say--the coordination of the work of units in this complex and the accuracy of agricultural techniques and organizations in this spring's conditions. It is now a question of successfully assimilating the new system everywhere.

In the country as a whole industrial techniques have been studied by more than 200,000 people, including 125,000 machine operators, this year. Specialized units have been created. As a rule their leaders have been appointed by party raykoms. Rural specialists must give day-to-day skilled assistance to workers in the new formations.

The improvement of agricultural techniques and success in the struggle to introduce progressive techniques and obtain a high return per hectare depends to a large extent on the farmer's partners. Subunits of the Samarkandskaya Oblast association of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya have joined actively in the work. They are top-dressing winter crops, treating seeds, applying fertilizers to the cotton fields and treating alfalfa sowings, orchards and vineyards. All the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received recommended plans from the agricultural chemicals service on the application of mineral fertilizers. For 36 farms these plans have been calculated with the help of computers.

However, there are many serious shortcomings in the work of Soyuzselkhozkhimiya subunits. Even in the best associations poor quality work is sometimes permitted. The reason? Material incentives are as yet not linked to the end result--the harvest. The result is the pursuit of volume [as opposed to quality] and shortcomings. Subunits of the agricultural chemicals service are by no means doing everything to improve as much as possible the utilization of fertilizers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Chemicalization centers and detachments have still not been created on many farms. This reduces the effectiveness of mineral fertilizers and leads to a shortfall in the harvest.

The farmer's main concern is a good harvest. This can only be obtained by using leading methods of labor organization and progressive techniques. The broad introduction of these methods is the duty of communists, rural working people and workers in all subunits of the agroindustrial complex.

DECISION ADOPTED ON IMPROVING RSFSR AGRICULTURE

LD141754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the further development and raising of the efficiency of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR in 1981-85.

The decision notes that the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, party, soviet and economic organs of the autonomous republics and oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone. In fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted in 1974 on measures for the further development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, are carrying out the work determined for raising agricultural production and strengthening its material and technical base and improving the social and economic living conditions of the rural workers in this zone.

In 1976-80, R31.2 billion of capital investment, or 106 times more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, was allocated to the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The basic production funds have increased by 1.5 times, the energy capacities by 1.4 times and the supply of mineral fertilizers and lime materials by 35 percent. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been given 11.3 million hectares of drained and irrigated lands. Capital investment in housing and cultural and consumer construction in rural areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR has gone up by 1.9 times. Housing with a total floor space of 22.8 million square meters has been built.

General education schools with 490,000 places, preschool institutions with 178,000 places, new hospitals and clubs have been built. About 30,000 km of roads with hard surfaces have been constructed. Other important measures have been implemented. All this has made it possible to increase the production of agricultural goods in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR in the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

At the same time, the decision notes that the tasks set for the development of agriculture in this zone have not been completely fulfilled. The output of arable farming and stock-breeding has not been achieved in the volumes set. Not enough attention is being paid to solving the most important questions of the economic and social development of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have delineated a wide range of measures for the further strengthening of the material and technical base, for the social development of rural areas, and for an increase in the production of agricultural goods in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this important area of the country.

The decision envisages an increase of 30 percent in the gross output of agriculture in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1985 in comparison with the level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This is to be done on the basis of further intensification of agriculture, extensive land improvement, all-round mechanization, chemicalization, specialization and concentration of agricultural production, interfarm cooperation and the implementation of the achievements of science, technology and front-ranking experience in production.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan period R39.3 billion in capital investment will be allocated to implement the program for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Measures have been determined to provide agricultural technology and mineral fertilizers for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this zone. Measures have also been determined to raise the fertility of the soil and to improve the land. In 1981-85 1.77 million hectares of drained and irrigated lands is to be brought into use in the Non-Chernozem Zone. This will be funded by state capital investments. The decision envisages completing the all-round mechanization of the Non-Chernozem Zone by 1985. It is seen as essential to raise the level of all-round mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of potatoes to 80 percent.

Road building will be developed speedily. In the 11th 5-Year Plan 38.3 thousand km of roads with hard surfaces will be brought into use. With the aim of increasing the production of compound feeds and albuminous-vitamin supplements, tasks have been set for the further increase of production of these products by both technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises and bringing into use new compound feed factories. The decision also envisages a number of other measures aimed at the further development and raising of efficiency of agriculture and improvement in the social and economic living conditions of the rural population in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY MEETING

LD141708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] A 5-year program of scientific research has been adopted at a session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow. Concrete measures have been formulated to ensure that scientists participate in the realization of the food program. The session was addressed by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.